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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,791 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Sept.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	45.0	8.0	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	.759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3011	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2981	.00	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	55.	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,000	650	28th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th ,,
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4.60.	600	16th ,,
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1:0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for travellers may be obtained free on application.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS,

with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay. Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT of CEYLON is prepared to receive offers until the 1st October, 1886, for the PURCHASE of SURPLUS RAILWAY MATERIAL imported for the construction of Lines of Railway lately completed in Ceylon. For descriptive catalogue and further information, apply to:—

The GENERAL MANAGER, Ceylon Government Railway.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Calcutta.
,, FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Bombay.
,, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Straits Settlements.

All offers to be addressed to the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, Colombo, Ceylon, and to be made in rupees.

Articles purchased will be delivered to the purchasers at the Railway Yard, Colombo.

By His Excellency's command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 9th Aug. 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO RAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN-TENNIS, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILK, and LAURENCE'S CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs.	a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1	8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	,,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
Samples free on application.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old A pure wholesome spirit.	HOLLANDS	28	0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	GIN	20	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	GIN	20	0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom High quality and delicate flavour.	GIN	18	0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM	24	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	WHISKY	24	0

		Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Invalid Specially adapted for medical use.	BRANDY****	60	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	BRANDY ***	37	0
TREACHER'S Old Pale A very choice and matured spirit.	BRANDY **	33	0
TREACHER'S Pale A sound and good peg Brandy.	BRANDY *	28	0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	WHISKY	24	0

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and our times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

	Rs.
In open face white metal case	25
,, sterling silver case	40
In hunting white metal case	28
,, sterling silver case	45
In cut hunting white metal case	30
,, sterling silver case	50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of them constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.
Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.
PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles	—Gold 30,	Silver 20,	Steel		10-0
Turnpin	do.	,, 36	,, 25	,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard	do.	,, 40	,, 25	,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez	do.	,,	25 Tortoiseshell		16-0
Do.	do.	Gilt	6 Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS COATS, CLUB COLORS, Rs. 26.
"EXTRA SOAP SHRUNK."
CRICKETING SUITS.

Fine White Serge Coat and Trousers, Rs. 36.
Fine Melton Finished or Twilled Faced Flannels, Rs. 36.
Shirts with Pocket, and Collar attached, Rs. 9.
Ribbons, and Waist Squares.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c. } BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS —— POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA —— PHILLIPS.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price Rs.	8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Rs.	34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
Rs.	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
Rs.	23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	
60 by 50	11-8
72 by 54	14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	
60 by 50	10-8
72 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THINK
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Price from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.
A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.
ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOS!
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FOR HIRE
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.
ON SALE
FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
BY
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS!
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PIANOS!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, on account of the PARSEE NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1886.

SALE OF TWO PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT GRANT ROAD AND ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the above-mentioned two plots will be sold separately, on a 99 years' renewable lease, BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on FRIDAY, the 15th October, 1886, at 1 p.m. (gunfire.)

Plan of the plots can be seen and the conditions of sale learnt at this office.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 13th September 1886.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

BY

JOHN JONES OF 338 STRAND. GOLD AND SILVER.

SILVER Hunting Lever Seven Holes Jewelled Spring, Capped Set Hands, behind Sunk Seconds, Double Spring, Best quality. Price Rs. 120, nett.

GOLD Hunting Lever Six Holes Jewelled Spring, Capped Set Hands, behind Sunk Seconds, Double Spring, Best quality. Price Rs. 240, nett.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from SHIPS, LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1887.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Actin Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel. 15th September, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Dr. S. PURUSHRAM alias VIRMAGHALY POOSAREE, formerly of Madras, but late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

ANGU MA and TAI, widows of the said deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 27th day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 28th day of August 1886.

Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—1. Letter from the Commissioner, stating that the period of the appointment of Mr. Rienzi G Walton, M.I.C.E., as Executive Engineer, and of Surgeon-Major Thomas S. Weir, as Health Officer, expires on the 30th instant. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, C.S.I., will propose, and Colonel Merewether will second the reappointment of Mr. Walton; and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik will propose, and Mr. Dosabhai Framji will second the reappointment of Dr. Weir.

(2.) Sanction to be asked, on the recommendation of the Town Council to the sale of certain old water meters on the terms proposed by the Municipal Commissioner in his letter No. 7,61° of 1886 87.

(3) Sanction to be asked to the sale to the Bombay Baroda and C. I Railway Company of 93 square yards, or thereabout, situate at Elphinstone Road, at one rupee per yard.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secretary, Town Council,

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 15th September, 1886.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

AN efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a Blood-purifier. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other diseases, arising from weak and impoverished Blood, will find and unfailing remedy in this Compound.

per Bottle Rs. 2-4 & 3-12.
Prepared only by

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.

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For Wearing during and after Pregnancy.

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All Elastic, stout Thread, to draw on, No. 1 ...		6	0
Do.	do. do. No. 2 ...	7	0
No. *a*.	Double stout Cantils Lady's Belt, to lace at back	3	12
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Do. *c*.	do. do. expanding back regulated by buttons	4	0
Do. *d*.	do. Satteens do. do.	4	8
Do. 1.	do. do. Two braces to buckle in front to draw on......	7	0
Do 2.	do. do. do. do. lace band round belt	7	8
Do. 3.	do. do. expanding back regulated by buttons to draw on ...	6	0
Do. 4.	do. do. do. do. do. to lace	8	0
Do. 5*b*.	do. do. do. front and side bands to buckle and draw up	8	0
Do. 5.	Drab Satin, scarlet flannel front and side, to button in front	7	0
Do. 6.	Best Moleskin, &c., as No. 3	8	8
Do. 6*a*.	do. do. do. do. 4	9	8
Do. 7.	White-thread elastic woven front to draw on	8	8
Do. 10.	Pink Silk do. do. do. to lace...	12	8
Do. 12.	White Pearl Silk do. do. ...	15	0
Do. 13.	New Improved Washable Belt, elastic, can be taken out ...	9	8
Do. 17.	The "Empress"	7	8

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INCLUDING
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.—Arrival of fresh batch of ARAB HORSES per s.s. HENRY B LCKOO, at Mr. Cooverjee Ardeseer's Commission Stable, Bhendi Bazar, amongst them are good Racers, Chargers, and best Ponies. An early inspection is solicited.

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MESSRS. HORMUSJI, SORABJI & Co., have just unpacked a choice and unique selection of NEW YEAR'S CARDS for their Parsee constituents. An early inspection is solicited. Prices moderate.

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TIMELY NOTICE.

WE beg TO REMIND our numerous CUSTOMERS, both HERE and UP-COUNTRY, that all Orders for English Papers and Periodicals for next year are NOW BEING BOOKED by us, and that all Orders must be registered before THURSDAY, 25th November next.

Revised Price List will be shortly ready, when a comparison of it with lists of other Firms is requested. We shall be happy to forward Price Lists, Post Free, on application.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouloansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

A. C. E. of considerable experience in Railway and other works in India and elsewhere seeks an engagement. Address "W. W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARSEE NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, to suit all Classes at exceptionally low prices. Cheapest House in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 10, Meadow-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

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VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of fancy assortments of BOOTS and SHOES, moderate prices, Hussonally Mulla Hakeemjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, Two second-hand TENTS, about 12-3 by 12-0 in good condition, with Checks and Dhurries complete.—Apply "W. L. M." care of this paper.

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ST PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.
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A THOROUGHLY competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, 15 years fair experience, will be open for engagement by 1st October next. Apply "X O X," care of this paper.

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JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

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LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Salon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

"NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS."—In Ecru, Coffee, Cream and White selected from a large, quantity of the newest and prettiest Designs, 3 yards long and from Rs 2-8 to 3-12 per of pair. They are of wonderful value and sure to please. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS, IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies, Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

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Complete and easy reference.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

37 boxes claret in pints and quarts.
12 „ best champagne and hock in quarts.
10 cases pints and quarts german beer.
10 „ sardines.
5 „ orange colour.
1 „ orsidue.
2 „ very handsome flower vases and baskets of gilt and painted Bohemian glass.
1 case saffron.
1 „ table covers and bed covers.
4 „ aromatic eau de cologne.
3 „ concentrated essence of white rose, damask rose, soap, violet, millifleur and nursery toilet powder, &c.
10 cases honey soap.
5 „ Madras border dhooties.
2 „ coloured prints.
1 „ white doria.
1 „ coloured silk satin.
5 „ yellow stripe cloth.
3 „ grey shirtings.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 16th September, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.—Sale of Earthenware Junction Pipes advertised to be sold by Auction THIS DAY, has been postponed:—

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 400 of 1885.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

LUKHUMSEY LALJEE AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Van der Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December, 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court, on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on the 25th, 27th, 28th, and 29th days of September, instant, successively, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the following properties unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private contract.

On SATURDAY, the 25th September.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Dongry Cooly Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513, and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1270, and street No. 148-150, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeewraj Baloo, and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Thakersey and Dewcurn Buajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

On MONDAY, the 27th September.

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuage and bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Narayen Dabooltar road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,796 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Narayen Dabooltar Road, on or towards the west by the sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and on or towards the south by a passage and well, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93 and new No. 16,414, and old survey No. 8 29 and new survey No. 7211, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3,350 and street No. 15, and the said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of C.-A. Winter, Esquire, Solicitor, and are now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, as a monthly tenant.

On TUESDAY, the 28th September.

All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage or bungalow and houses, stable and premises standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, in the island of Bombay, on the west side of Narayen Dabookar Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 90 and new No. 16,410 and old survey No. 5-29 and new survey No. 7 230, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3,349, and street No. 13, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Naryen Dabookar Road, on or towards the west by sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly or now of Tribhowandas Jugjeewandas, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 7,764 square yards or thereabouts.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

All that messuages or dwelling houses standing on the fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1-3, ward No. 3,421, street No. 1-8, ward No. 3,422, street No. 9, ward No. 3,4 3, street No. 10-15, and ward No. 3,424, street No. 16, ward No. 3 425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Allo Padoo, Kessowjee Naik, and partly by Bengalpoora street, on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community, and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th September, 1886.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins. Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to

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PRIZE CUPS
FOR
CRICKET, ROWING, SWIMMING, LAWN-TENNIS, SHOOTING, &c., &c. AGRICULTURAL OR HORSE SHOW.

	Rs.	a.
With Cover, Horse on Top, Cow's Head Handles, and Fruit	125	0
BOATING.		
Handsome Vase supported by three Oars, on plain Base, height 8¾ inches, Vase 8¼ inches diameter	35	8
BICYCLE.		
New Shaped Vase, Bicyclist with Machine on Cover, height 11½ inches	85	0
CRICKET.		
Handsome Vase, supported by three Cricket Bats	37	8
LAWN-TENNIS.		
Handsome Shaped Vase, engraved with Lawn-Tennis Net and Lady playing, height 8¼ inches	35	0
POLO.		
Vase, new Shape, supported by three Polo Sticks, Ball at Base, height 9¼ inches........	35	0
RIFLE.		
Vase supported by Three Rifles, with Cover, Surmounted by Rifleman, height 13½ inches.	40	0
RINKING OR SKATING.		
Rinking design on new Pattern Frosted Silver Vase, Figure Handles holding Wreaths, Cover surmounted by Youth putting on Skates	95	0
SWIMMER.		
Vase on plain Pedestal, with Cover surmounted by Swimmer in Diving Attitude, height 12½ inches	37	8
Plain Vases, very neat Pattern, from 6½ to 8½ inches in height, from Rs. 20.		
PILLAR OF VICTORY.		
A very Handsome American Design, Eagle on Top, Wreaths at Base........	75	0
A choice and varied Selection of Goblets for School Prizes, from Rs. 10-8.		

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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

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AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
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Sole Agents for India.

Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,100 CAST IRON B SOCKETS, and 3,100 CAST IRON B SOLEPLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS, will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Store-yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory. the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the property of the above Company will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Company's Offices, Cawnpore, at 8 o'clock in the morning of MONDAY, the 11th of October next, to the highest bidder above the upset price of fifty thousand Rupees.

The property comprises a Horizontal Corlys's Condensing Engine, one Boiler by Hicks Hargreaves and Co, and one Boiler by Adamson and Co. with all accessories complete, Hoists, Lathes, Belting, Tools, Blocks, Ropes, Scales, Shafting, &c, &c, 5 Cotton Openers and 30 Gins all by Platt Brothers, Pucca Buildings, Godowns, Outoffices, &c.

The Machinery was imported in 1883-84, and has been but little used.

The property will be sold by Messrs. NARONHA and Co. of Cawnpore, Auctioneers, from whom or from the official Liquidator any further particulars may be obtained.

By Order of the Court,
S. M. JOHNSON,
Official Liquidator.

Cawnpore, 28th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara........	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1 3,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
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BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

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UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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Rampart Row, W.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,00
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée........	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 111 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil ...	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand...	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiraus	13 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

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LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry........	„ 50 0	„ 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 56 0	„ 59 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra........	„ 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer........	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg........	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger........	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc........	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roo St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy........	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars } { Span }	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules..	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay........	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„ „ „ *	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles........	5 4	„ ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel........	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	..
Finest do	„ 20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ¼ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality..	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus........	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans........	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages........	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 12
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)........	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs,	0 12
Roast Beef	„ 2 lbs,	0 12
Boiled Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef........	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	„ 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues........	„ ½ lbs,	0 8

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

NOTES
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TODAR MAL.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford-Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Gymkhana, Mounted Sports.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Yesso (s), from London; Henry Balckow (s), Busreh; and Byculla (s), Rangoon.

Vessel sailed:—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Dâgo (s), for Antwerp.

Lost Property.—Dinnanath Vittoba reported to the Police that a gold bangle valued Rs. 18 fell off his child's arm on Tuesday somewhere about Bholeswar Street.

Found.—A silver watch and chain was found lying on Meadows Street, Fort, on Tuesday. The same has been forwarded to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

Accident.—Whilst Parbutto Luximon, a cart driver, was loading his cart on Tuesday afternoon with bales of piece goods at Kholbat Road, one of the bales accidentally fell off the cart on to his person, fracturing two of his ribs on the right side. He is at present under medical treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Rajoo Damajee, aged 19 years. Deceased on Tuesday while bathing in a well near by the Hancock Railway Overbridge at Mazagon was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Mr. Tata's New Mill.—We have been requested to notify that the subscription list for the new Spinning and Weaving Mills started by Mr. Tata for the production of finer counts of yarns and higher qualities of cloth, is now open at Mr. Tata's Offices, Victoria Buildings, Fort. Intending subscribers can either personally put down their names, or can have the memorandum and articles sent to them on application.

Arrival of Native Chiefs.—Buldno Maharaj of Dhurrumpore, accompanied by 12 armed followers arrived here on Sunday, the 12th instant, and is residing in a bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road.—The Maharaj of Jodpore arrived here at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, accompanied by 110 armed followers, at 7 a. m. on Tuesday, and left for Poona by the G. I. P. Railway at 11 o'clock on the same forenoon.

A Religious Festival.—The annual ceremony of blessing the new rice harvest at Gorai, Salsette, will take place on Sunday next, the 18th instant. On the occasion of the celebration of this event, a festival will be held in commemoration of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Solemn High Mass will commence at 10-30 a.m. The Rev. Andrew M. Gonsalves is the preacher for the occasion.

Death from Gunpowder Explosion.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Ahmod Ismail, aged 17 years. Deceased at about noon yesterday sustained serious injuries to his person by the sudden explosion of a quantity of gunpowder at a firework factory in Doctor Street. The deceased died at the Hospital shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Bhow Vittoo, aged 11 years. Deceased on the 11th instant, at night while workng on board of a vessel lying in the Prince's Dock, accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel, and sustained severe injuries to his head and other portions of his person, and died from its effects on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of a ship.

The Indian Medical Service.—Amongst the list of successful candidates who passed for the Indian Medical Service, which was published in our issue yesterday, we believe two are of this Presidency, the one is Mr. Edwin Harold Brown, a son of the late Mr. J. T. T Brown of Bombay, appearing the eleventh on the list of the successful candidates out of the fortunate twenty-five. Mr. Brown is an L. M. and S. of the Bombay University, and the only other competitor from this Presidency who has got into the service is a son of Mr. Maidment of the Secretariat. His name appears nineteenth on the list.

Theft.—Jowlia Gunnoo and Bhiccoo Bhagoo were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Accused No. 1 of stealing a silver watch and chain valued Rs. 75, the property of Mr. G. A. Fernandes, residing at 15th Street, Cammateepoora, on the 19th ultimo, and accused No. 2 with receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Accused No. 1 was a servant to a gentleman residing on the same premises as the complainant Mr. Fernandes. On the date in question, the complainant missed his watch and chain, which was left in the pocket of a coat that he had placed on a chair in his room, and reported the matter to the Police, who upon enquiries traced the stolen property in the possession of accused No. 2, who had kept it in his box for safe custody at the residence of his father, who is a servant in the employ of a gentleman residing at the Byculla Club. The two accused were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Death from Snake-bite.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner at the J. J Hospital in respect of the circumstances connected with the death of Anundrao Balajee Muttay, the taxidermist of the Victoria and Albert Museum, who on the 8th instant was bitten by a cobra snake at the Museum, while feeding it on the afternoon of the 8th instant, and died from its effects at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday last. The medical evidence went to show that the symptoms from which deceased was suffering were characterstic of cobra poison, and that he was under treatment in the J. J. Hospital up to the time of his death on the 12th instant, and Dr. H. V. Carter, the First Physician of the J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the death of the deceased took place in consequence of a snake-bite. The Jurors thereupon returned an unanimous verdict that the death of Anundrao Balajee Muttay was caused by snake-bite.

Grant College Medical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. Present: Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Cowasji Hormusji, Dadabhoy Jamasji, Bomonji Framji, P. B. Nariman, A. V. Velkar, A. D. Mody, J. A. De Gama, H. J. Apoo, R. D. Nanji, F. E. Daver, Vithul Balkrishna, R. K. Vacha, K. R. Kirtiker, D. N. Parakh, W. Gray, J. Arnott, N. N. Katruck, B. S. Shroff, G. B. Prabhakar, Jamnadas Premchund, R. N. Khory, Gopal Shivram and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Drs. J. Arnott, Burjorji Hormasji Dantra and Sorabji D. Dalas were elected members of the Society. Surgeon D. N Parakh, professor of midwifery, read notes of the following cases.—(*a*) A case of ovarian cyst in which ovariotomy was performed. (*b*). A case of deormed pelvis, in which Porro's operation was performed.

Intrigue in Hyderabad.—The wildness of the speculations that are rife in the city with regard to the return of Tom Palmer to Hyderabad at this juncture of affairs is beyond belief. All take their rise in the close connection that is supposed to exist between him and the present Under-Secretary of State for India. The people cannot be got to understand that Gorst, the Barrister, may be a very different person from Gorst, the official. They will have it that Mr. Palmer comes here because of his friend's connection. There can be no doubt that the appointment of Sir John Gorst to the India office has given a stimulus to city intrigue, which, as the decisive hour approaches, seems to gather strength and assume a more open and aggressive form. It may serve to allay the expectations of the one, as well as the fears of the other, to be told that it is currently reported, on what seems to be very good authority, that the friendly relations between Sir John Gorst and Mr. Palmer no longer exist, in fact that they are not now even on speaking terms.—*Deccan Times.*

The Hyderabad Mint.—There seems to be some hitch in the filling up of the appointment of Superintendent of the Mint at Hyderabad on the death of the last incumbent. Mr. Mirza Mehdi Ali Khan was nominated to the post, because he is a trained expert in mineralogy, and the man best fitted in His Highness's service for the performance of the duties pertaining to it. This gentleman, however, has not assumed office as yet, and, if report speaks truly, is not in a hurry to do so while it is administered by the Home Secretary. The duties are being temporarily performed by a Mr. Hyder Ali, who was placed in charge by Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah. Meanwhile the Accountant-General refuses to pass the pay abstract of Hyder Ali, as he has never been gazetted to the appointment.—*Ibid.*

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. DAGO.

The Marine Court which re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, investigated the circumstances connected with the accident that occurred to the s.s. Dago at the breakwater on Manora Point, Kurrachee, on the morning of the 9th August 1886, and delivered its judgment. Mr. W. Webb, the president of the court, after reviewing the evidence at some length, said: After a careful consideration of the evidence the court is of opinion that Captain Bissett is deserving of the very gravest censure for the careless navigation displayed by him in taking the ship so close to the land without possessing local knowledge of the port of Kurrachee; for leaving the deck in charge of the chief officer who had no knowledge whatever of that port, and in not advising him of the position of the ship when standing so close into the shore, either verbally or by reference to any chart. The court is further of opinion that Captain Bissett is also to blame for risking the safety of the ship by keeping her in such close proximity to the land in such hazy weather as he did on that morning, and for not verifying the soundings taken, which he seems to have placed entire reliance in, by referring to his charts and for accepting as correct the distances taken, allowing him to believe as they evidently did, that he was much further from the land than he really was. The court is also of opinion that Captain Bissett deserves censure for not immediately reporting to the port authorities at Kurrachee on arrival there the accident which had occurred to the s.s. Dago. The court, however, taking into consideration the long and hitherto successful career of Captain Bissett as a commander of ships, his strict attention to the continual heaving of the lead on the night in question, and from the apparent fact of the ship's position being at the time altered by contending tides and currents do not think either a cancellation or suspension of his certificate necessary, but consider the censure now passed a sufficient punishment. They are also of opinion that Mr. Wildbore, the chief officer, and Mr. Pubb, the second officer, deserve censure. Wildbore for not, when he relieved Mr. Pubb of his watch at midnight of the 9th ascertaining from him anything that might have been brought to his notice, either by observation or report concerning the navigation, or duties connected with the ship during that officer's watch, particularly when approaching a port that was unknown to him; for not consulting the charts, and for the perfunctory manner he performed his duties at that time, and Mr. Pubb for neglecting to report the red light to the chief officer when he discovered it. In conclusion the court would like to express their opinion that the pilots of Kurrachee harbour should consider it their duty to board vessels approaching their port at night at all seasons of the year, and follow the good example shown to them by pilots of other ports, and further that in their opinion had a pilot boarded and taken charge of the s.s. Dago on the night in question, the accident to her would never have occurred.

THE MAHALUXMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday at the mill premises at Mandvie, Mr. Vizbookhandas Atmaram presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ended 30th June last, was approved and adopted:—

You will observe from the balance sheet that your company has made a total profit of Rs. 46,358-2-11 during the last six months, and deductin ; the loss of Rs. 15,973-8-2 for the previous half-year, owing to the steady and continued rise in the prices of cotton, the net profit for the whole year amounts to Rs. 30,384-10-9. Your directors beg to state that your company's property, including stock on hand, is insured for the sum of Rs. 7,50,000. The directors regret to inform you that the suit which was filed by the Maneckjee Petit Mill against your company in the High Court for the Elephant Trade Mark, and to which reference was made in their last report, is finally decided in favour of the plaintiffs.

Messrs. Ranchordas Narotomdas and Liladhar Jairam Naronjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company; and Messrs. Dwarkadas Odhowjee and Balkrisna Gungadas were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The meeting further resolved "that until otherwise determined, the qualification of a director shall be his holding five shares at least in his own right for three months." Another resolution passed at the meeting was "that the directors be and they are hereby authorized to invest such funds of the company as may net be immediately required for the purposes of the company by making loans to any of the local banks by way of fixed deposits, at such interest and otherwise on such terms, as may be agreed upon, and from time to time to change such deposits and make others of a like nature." The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT AT RAJKOTE.

The remarks which we published on Tuesday last on the subject of the alleged assault on some of the Morvi bhayads by Lieutenent Salmon at Rajkote, has, as might be expected, created a stir in the native community. The native papers are all clamouring for justice. The *Samachar* says that the alleged misconduct is so gross that it is almost incredible. The British courts of justice, says the writer, are so well known for the dignified manner in which business is conducted in them that the circumstance, as narrated by an English contemporary, must be accepted with caution. Cases are known in which the dignified English judges have sat stern and quiet even when shoes were thrown at them by prisoners. The words *budmash* and *soor* were once uttered in a court of law, and they then roused the indignation of the native public. What is stated to have happened at Rajkote, if true, is the first of its kind. We can only arrive at two conclusions. Either Lieutenent Salmon is of unsound mind or he is a member of that peculiar section of Englishmen who hold peculiar views about natives. We cannot, however, condemn Lieutenant Salmon without hearing his defence.

The *Akhbar-e-Soudagar* proceeds a little further and sarcastically suggests that the British officer in question should be appointed commander of the British forces in Burma as a reward for his valour, which had he shown it against the Russians or the Afghans, would have earned him a medal for conspicuous bravery in the field. Taking for granted that what is reported is true, the *Soudagar* does not understand why a person who is so eminently fitted for military service is pitchforth into the judicial service, for which he appears to be pre-eminently unsuited.

HIGH COURT.—September 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Motion for Judgement at 11 a.m.

333-86—Nanu and H—Perozbai and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and another—F. A. Little.

If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mirzoolfikar Alikhan—M M Munshi.

360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumisa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

For hearing on the preliminary issue.

102-86—Payne, G and S—Luxmibai vs Hirbai and another—Little, S, F and N.

342-85—Wadia and G—Dewji Ellapa vs Yenkoo Balloo and others—Macfarlane and E, Thakurdas, D and C, and Payne, G and S.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and another—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

277-85—Hore, C and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

For Consent Decree.

216-84—M H Khan—Chatoorbhooj Ludha and another vs Cursondas Ludha—In person.

Long Cause.

306-85—In person—Ajee Assum vs Appoo Assin and others—R. A. Skipsey.

282-85—Balkrishna and B—Candas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.

119-84—Tyabji and D—Sajoo Asur vs Gungadas Jumnadas, &c.—B and B, and L S F and N.

290-85—J C Cama—Parwatibai vs Harry Babaji and another—T H Pearse.

226-84—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Ebrahimji and others vs Cadarbhoy Currimbhoy and others —N and H, and W and G.

325-85—Jefferson, B and D—Canji Meghji vs Cursondas Cutchra—In person.

299-85—M H Khan—Rooder Jewan vs. Doolut Hurry —In person.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott:—

Re C. H. Yarde.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, which was granted.

Re Bhau Sadashiv and another.—Mr. Manker applied for an amendment of the petition by making insolvent's brother a co-petitioner. The latter had gone to Poona for a change. The insolvents were members of a joint and undivided Hindoo family. The application was granted; and the interim order was extended for a month.

Re C. W. Mayhew.—Mr. Manker moved for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

Re Dhurumdas Asanund.—Mr. Manker moved for a final discharge in the nature of a certificate. The Judge observed that the estate had not been finally liquidated. Mr. Manker said his client had attended the office of the Official Assignee whenever he was sent for; and that he was ready and willing to render every assistance in winding up the estate. His Lordship postponed the discharge for six months, at the end of which period the application might be repeated.

Re Babajee Makojee Sewall.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 10,012, moved for his personal discharge. The application was granted.

Re Willoughby G. LeGeyt.—Mr. Venayek Kothare, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

Insolvents punished.—The discharges of the undermentioned insolvents, whose schedules were unsatisfactory and who had been incurring debts beyond any reasonable expectation of being able to repay them, were adjourned for three months in each case:—Eduljee Hormusjee Billimoria, Byramjee Burjorjee Nicholson, Shaik Bapu Shabudin, and John Joseph Annunciation.

Re Burjorjee Nanabhoy Screwwalla.—Mr. Sanjana, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship observed that this was the insolvent's second insolvency; and the schedule showed that insolvent had been living beyond his means. The application was therefore refused.

Discharges.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Lukhmidas Sewjee Thakur and others, liabilities Rs. 5,425; Sheriarjee Pestonjee Daruvalla, Rs. 7,081; Jeeva Dewa Kumbar, Rs 613; Pandurang Hurjee Pithay and another, Rs. 776; Ameenabai, Rs. 689; Gopaldas Bhiku Bhunsali and others Rs. 1,856; Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Bhugwagur, Rs. 4,850; Chimnajee Gopinath Sonar, Rs. 919; Mamajee Adamjee Hora, Rs. 5,548; Jevraj Hurjeevun, Rs. 2,455; Joseph Victor Cabral, Rs. 2,242; James William Watson, Rs. 1,738; Hussein Dawood and another, Rs. 2,183; Byramjee Jewanjee Dalal, Rs. 3,054; Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Surtee, Rs. 4,752.

Re Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy.—The Court resumed the hearing of the rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 11th ult., calling upon Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy to show cause why the order of the 28th July last for the examination of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai, the son and daughter of the insolvent, should not be set aside. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, a creditor of the estate, to argue against the rule being made absolute. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, to support Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey and Cama, on behalf of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Lalbai, appeared in support of the rule *nisi*.

Mr. Lang argued that the Official Assignee having refused to apply for the examination of certain witnesses in the matter, it was not open to a creditor to make the application himself. The creditor was bound to go to the Official Assignee and lay his facts before him to enable him to form his own judgment in the matter. After having taken proceedings behind the Official Assignee's back, the creditor could not be allowed to bolster up his case by now applying for the Official Assignee's assistance. At the time of the application to the Court, the Official Assignee had never been asked to give his consent to the examination of the insolvent's son and daughter; and the creditor was not at liberty to come before the Court until the Official Assignee had refused. Those were the principles laid down in the cases, which the learned counsel cited in support of his arguments.

His Lordship said that, with a view to save time, it would perhaps be better to proceed with the application of the Mercantile Bank.

Mr. Lang said he had no notice of the Bank's application; and it was necessary that the Bank should, in the first instance, go to the Official Assignee.

His Lordship said he had already spoken to the Official Assignee, and he had no objection to the examination taking place at the instance of a *bona fide* creditor like the Bank.

Mr. Lang said the parties were bound, in the first instance, to go to the Official Assignee, who would call Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy before him and satisfy himself whether the proposed examination would be for the benefit of the estate. Mr. Turner had informed the creditors that, had the application been made to him, he would probably have consented to the examination of the parties concerned. Mr. Lang said he had no objection to Rahmoobhoy being required to render every assistance to the Official Assignee, but he most certainly objected to his client being subjected to the indignity of being dragged before the Court at the instance of Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, who was moving in the matter merely out of revenge. The only person who was entitled to recover from the estate was Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, and not his brother Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, who was merely a nominee. A man who swore in the manner that Rahimbhoy swore was not a man upon whom the Court could place any reliance. He did not give the dates of the purchases of the claims at all; and yet he had the hardihood to say that the claims were purchased out of the estates. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy was really at the botton of all these proceedings, and had put up Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, his brother, to move in the matter. The learned counsel referred to some of the affidavits read on the last Court day, and argued that the application for the examination of Rahmoobhoy and Lalbai, whether it be regarded as made on behalf of Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy or the Chartered Mercantile Bank, should be refused. Neither of these creditors had gone to the Official Assignee in the first instance, and their application should not be entertained by the Court. If they were *bona fide* creditors, their remedy was, after making a full discovery, to file a suit against the estate.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Lalbai, supported Mr. Lang's arguments, and said it was for Rahimbhoy to prove that he was a *bona fide* creditor on the estate. He had failed to show that; and it was established by Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai that Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy was really the wire-puller in the matter, and that his brother Rahimbhoy was merely his nominee and his tool.

The Judge said that, under the section, it was in his discretion to grant the enquiry at the instance of a creditor.

Mr. Macpherson said that it must be the opinion of every person who knew the facts that the motives of those who promoted the enquiry were unworthy motives, springing from the well-known enemity of Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy to Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy. There was nothing to be gained by the examination; and no benefit could accrue to the estate. There was no reason why that the Chartered Mercantile Bank should spring into sudden activity after lying by for a great many years, if it was not for the guarantee given by Rahimbhoy, who had simply brought in the Bank to bolster him up. The mere delay was sufficient to justify his Lordship in refusing to put into operation the inquisitorial provisions of the section. The Court ought to set its face against such a use being made of the section. The facts had been in the possession of the parties for a great many years; and there was no reason why they should have slept over them. Without my disrespect to the Mercantile Bank, the learned counsel would say that the Bank would have never stirred in the matter, but for the guarantee given by Rahimbhoy. The learned counsel asked the Court to refuse the application, and not grant an inquisitorial examination of a respectable lady merely to gratify the revenge of the promoters of the enquiry.

Mr. Starling replied on behalf of Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy.

His Lordship said he would give his decision next Wednesday.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, then applied for an order for the examination of Rahmoobhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai in reference to matters connected with the estate of the insolvent. The learned counsel based his application on an affidavit made by Mr. Thomas Bain, Manager of the Bank, the substance of which has already been published by us.

His Lordship said he would give his decision on the present application at the same time as on the other next Wednesday,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, September 14.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·797
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SE, S, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	153
Fall of Rain	0·30
Total fall during month	2·91
„ „ year	93·81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 15th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The business of the Sessions was proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury.

JURORS FINED.

Messrs. John Frier and Jafferbhoy Khakibhoy were fined Rs. 50 each for not answering when their names were called out for service on the jury.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

Rahi and Janki, Hindoo women, were charged with having, on the 26th August last, caused one Bhagoo, woman, to miscarry; and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Bhagoo, woman, who was also charged, was tendered a free pardon on condition of her making a full confession in the matter. The prisoners were not defended by counsel.

Bhagoo said she was a married woman, but for the last six or seven years had been living separately from her husband with her mother and younger brother. About a month ago, she spoke of her state to the second prisoner; and she introduced her to the first, who gave her some medicine and otherwise acted towards the commission of the offence.

The jury found both prisoners guilty. The first was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and six months; and the second for one year and six months.

THEFT OF A POSTAL LETTER.

Rowjee Mahadoo, a peon employed in the Bombay Post Office, was charged with stealing a letter belonging to the Post Office, and with misappropriating it. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Perozshah Metha for the defence.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury, said that, on the 22nd July last, the prisoner was on his usual rounds on the Delisle Road at Parell, when he was observed by one Bhikoo Essoo tearing up some pieces of paper and throwing them on the road. Prisoner having walked away, Bhikoo Essoo picked up the pieces of paper. A short time later, one Ranjeek, who passed along the road, also picked up other pieces of paper which were lying there. Ranjeek happened to meet Bhikoo, and each showed to the other the pieces of paper they had picked up. This took place near the shop of Narayen Krishna, a *pan soparee* seller, who observed what was transpiring. Prisoner then came up and had some conversation with Ranjeek and Bhikoo. Prisoner then knelt to them and begged them hard not to expose him. They paid no attention to his entreaties, and took him to the branch Post Office in the locality. Prisoner was the only delivery peon in that division on the 22nd July. The letter torn up by the prisoner was sent by Cowasjee Hormusjee at Madras to his son Bomonjee Cowasjee Kaka, residing in a chawl on the Parell Road. Cowasjee was in the habit of remitting to his son Rs. 30 every month in half currency notes. On the 10th June last, Bomonjee complained to the postal authorities about not receiving his remittance for the month of May; but no trace of the missing notes had been obtained. Cowasjee had taken the precaution to address the half notes to two different persons. The pieces picked up by Bhickoo and Ranjeek were those of an envelope and the left halves of two currency notes for Rs. 30 and Rs. 20. It would appear that the accused had torn them up in despair, because he could not get hold of the other halves of the notes.

Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution after which the Court adjourned until 11 a.m. to-day.

SINDHIS IN BOMBAY.

On Sunday last the Sindhi students of the Elphinstone and Grant Medical Colleges gave an entertainment to the Hon. Mr. Dayaram and Mr. Udharam, and presented the honourable gentleman with a congratulatory address, enumerating briefly the salient points in the honourable gentleman's career and character. Ever since he has commenced his public career, he has been taking a very warm interest in all affairs concerning the education and welfare of Sindh. In all spheres of his activity his actions have been always characterised by sound judgment. He has figured as the vice-president of the Kurrachee Municipality, which owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for his unflagging zeal in mastering and investigating all matters affecting its reform. Mr. Dayaram is the most prominent member of the Hindu community of Sindh.

The address was as follows:—To the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal, Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Honourable Sir,—We the undersigned Sindhi students of the Elphinstone and Grant Medical College at Bombay beg leave most respectfully to approach you with a brief address, and take thereby the first opportunity offered to us, of heartily congratulating you upon your elevation to a seat in the Legislative Council. It is not necessary here to enumerate at length, the great abilities and sterling good qualities which you have displayed in the course of your successful career. We may content ourselves by saying that your legal acquirements, your eloquence, your public spirit, your independence, your unselfishness, and your excellent character in private life, have long been the objects of admiration to all the people of Sindh, be they Hindoos, Musalmans, or Europeans. You have, sir, by your various acts and efforts secured a place in the hearts of your countrymen. You have always exerted to ameliorate the social condition of your country. With your respected partner and friend Mr. Oodharam Moolchand, you have been the life and soul of all public movements in Sindh, ever since you began to take part in public affairs, and you have been the chief promoter of the cause of education in Sindh. To you may justly be ascribed, in the main, the origin and success of the Sindh Sabha, and its affiliated organization; and to you, shall we mainly owe the establishment of the proposed Sindh Arts College. For benefits like these, you deserve the gratitude, not only of the present generation, but of generations unborn. In conclusion, sir, we fervently pray to God to grant you a long life of health and prosperity, and leave you long in the full enjoyment of the honour lately conferred upon you and which you so richly deserve.

Mr. Dayaram replied as follows:—Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the honour you have done me by presenting me with the address, and for the kind sentiments it contains regarding myself and my public career. I do not know whether I deserve what you have said in the address. You have alluded to my public spirit and my endeavours in the promotion of education. But I assure you that I have done nothing beyond what every native of the country ought to do and is expected to do. But I am not alone in that. In all that I have been trying to do to advance the education of the people, I have received the active co-operation, assistance and advice of Mr. Oodharam, to whom you have kindly referred in your address, and several other gentlemen, notably my friend, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, and my brother Mr. Dowlatram, honorary secretary to the Sindh Sabha. You have referred to the political activity which has been lately aroused in Sindh by the establishment of the Sindh Sabha. I had, no doubt, a hand in its establishment, but I assure you that that body owes its existence chiefly to Mr. Oodharam and other well-known gentlemen of light and leading in Sindh. That institution is one of great usefulness. It has established a high reputation, has rendered great public services, and has made many useful suggestions to the local authorities on important questions on which they had done it the honour of consulting. I hope it will prosper. But its prosperity will mainly depend on the rising generation, in fact, on you the rising generation of Sindh. After you leave your college, having graduated, I hope you will take a warm interest in its establishment, and will give it every help and assistance in your power. I have nothing more to say in reply to your address than to repeat my thanks for the honour you have done me, and express my hope that you will all prosper in your future career.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

The following is Mr. Ormiston's progress report for August:—

During the month, the divers were engaged levelling foundations for the concrete block wall across the mouth of Nicol Basin, 6,165 cubic feet of mud, moorum and stone being removed.

Block-setting was commenced on the 2nd, and by the end of the month 115 blocks were laid.

The work on minor dams had extended over a length of 7,404 feet; of this, 7,251 feet was completed to foundation level, including 6,583 feet from which the timbering had been removed. The above length includes 277 feet of the Harbour wall. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 36,057 brass.

The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 6,873 feet, of which 6,520 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level, a length of 2,087 lineal feet was in progress at heights varying from 80·25 to 85·75 on datum. 1,380 brass were built during the month, making a total of 30,826 brass since the commencement.

At the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble	300 Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	38,572 C. ft.
Front and back coping, dressed	2,340 „
Granite, dressed	10,106 „
Sand	110,000 „
Lime	260,000 „
Portland cement	4 Tons.
Cast-iron pipes	53½ „

The number of wagons filled during the 24 working days of the month amounted to 6,743, being a daily average of 281, the greatest number taken out in one day being 403. As during the previous month, the work was a good deal retarded owing to the rainfall.

During the month the rainfall amounted to 9·52 inches.

The total excavation done during the month amounted to 7,668 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 221,453 brass.

The daily average number of men and women working on the Dock and at the quarries was 3,133, the greatest number in one day (27th) being 3,997.

SURVEY OPERATIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following Government Resolution on the Survey Progress Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1884-85, although dated so far back as July 20, was only issued yesterday:—

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 707, dated 29th April, 1886—Submitting the annual progress report on the revenue survey of this presidency for the year ending 31st October, 1885.

Resolution,—The number and strength of the survey establishments in the year under review as compared with the previous year were somewhat less in the Poona and Nasik and the Southern Maratha Country divisions, and greater in the other divisions.

A large increase in the area measured in Gujarat is due to stronger measuring establishments. The Poona and Nasik Survey had a hilly country to deal with and their outturn therefore shows a decrease. In Ratnagiri a greater share of the survey strength was turned on to classing work and the measuring work lay in rice instead of warkas lands, facts which account for the decrease in that division. The decreased outturn in the Southern Maratha Country division is not sufficiently accounted for, the percentage reduction of area measured being four times as great as the percentage reduction of establishment, and the work lay in more open country.

The work of the measurers was sufficiently tested by the Assistant Superintendents. In a few inividdual cases the test was deficient, but of those cases due notice has been taken by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The difference between the original and test measurements in the Poona and Nasik division was larger than in the previous year, but it is sufficiently accounted for by the country being more difficult and the fields of smaller size. The average error was however, not high. The standard of the Ratnagiri work would appear to have improved.

The classers of the Gujarat survey were almost exclusively employed under Mr. Fforde in the Bansda State, where owing to the climate very little could be done before the month of April. The outturn is consequently small. A small party classed the talukdari village of Alwa in the Kaira District, but their work has yet to be tested. In the Poona and Nasik division the reduced strength gave a smaller outturn. The amount of classification work done by the Ratnagiri establishments shows considerable increase principally to the credit of the establishments under Mr. Hearn, which was favoured by having a large area of the comparatively easy warkas lands to deal with. The working days of this establishment, it is satisfactory to notice, increased from 58 to 82 per cent. In the Southern Maratha division a greater area was classed at a cheaper rate. The work was thoroughly tested in all divisions and found to be generally accurate.

The Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, states that as the proposals for the revised settlement of the Halol Mahal were not sanctioned until very late in 1884-85, the introduction of the rates was by order of Government kept in abeyance until the next year. Mr. Bulkley evidently confounds the introduction of revised rates with their levy for the first time. It was ruled in Government Resolution, No. 3,997, dated 19th May 1885, that the rates should be introduced before the close of 1884-85 and levied in 1885-86. It is gratifying to learn that in the Gujarat division the system of enhancing the assessment of lands adjudged to have the advantages of sub-soil water has been cheerfully accepted by the rayats. The introduction of survey rates into the villages in the Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar talukas, most of which are held by khots, has led to a decrease of 15 per cent. in the aggregate revenue of the previous year. The net increase of revenue by revised settlements is 29 per cent. of the total cost of the four surveys for the year.

The total expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,52,199, but of this sum Rs. 38,904 were paid by the Bhor, Savantvadi, Janjira and Kolhapur States and the amount chargeable to the British treasury was therefore Rs. 6,13,295 or Rs. 17,275 more than in the previous year. The sum however, includes the cost of the classification of lands in the Bansda State, the exact amount of which is not known.

The increase in the average cost of measurement in the Gujarat division is attributed to the fact that the total acres shown as measured in the previous year included a large area which was only subjected to field inspection, whereas no such area is included in the figures for the year under review. The decrease of the average cost of classification in the Ratnagiri division is satisfactory. The average combined costs in the Poona and Nasik and the Southern Maratha Country divisions continue to range lower than in the Gujarat and Ratnagiri surveys. The difference is so marked that it is worthy of special explanation. The Superintendent of the Ratnagiri survey explains how a small share of the high cost of his measurements is falacious, and the Deputy Superintendent of the Gujarat survey accounts for his cost of measurement being higher than in the previous year, but these explanations do not go to the bottom of the matter. The average combined costs for the last three years are as follows, the statement showing a persistently higher rate in the Ratnagiri and Gujarat surveys:—

Divisions.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gujarat	0 14 7	0 9 5	0 11 3
Poona and Nasik	0 4 5	0 4 0	0 4 5
Ratnagiri	0 6 8	0 11 4	0 10 7
Southern Maratha Country	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 3 7

It is possible to conjecture reasons for this, but His Excellency in Council desires that the Commissioner's report of next year shall deal with the subject exhaustively.

During the year under review statements of quitrents payable by inamdars and village servants were prepared for 139 villages and of the remuneration of village officers for 234 villages. The result was a net saving to Government of Rs. 7,003.

The receipts of the Photozincographic Office in the year under review (Rs. 57,055) increased by Rs. 2,234, while the expenditure (Rs. 39,409) decreased by Rs. 213. The general result was a profit of Rs. 17,645, which is satisfactory.

Mr. Stewart was in charge of the department during the greater part of the year under review and administered it with his usual zeal and ability. The Commissioner's report should have reached Government by 31st March. It is thus 1½ months late. The delay is no doubt to be accounted for by the office having changed hands at an inconvenient time, and the importance of punctuality has perhaps not been overlooked, though it has not been thought necessary to explain the delay. The Superintendents and Deputy Superintendent have all been active and diligent, and are able to bestow praise on their Assistants, qualified only in one or two instances as regards certain details of work. Government fully appreciate the good work done by all grades in the Department and the care with which Mr. Bulkley has at somewhat short notice handled the reports submitted to him.

THE MADRAS RELIEFS.

The following movements, in relief of British and Native Troops, will take place during the Trooping Season, 1886-87:—

Corps, &c.	From	To
Royal Artillery.		
8 Bat. 1st Brigade	Bangalore	Bellary.
I do. 4th do.	Wellington	Bangalore.
8 do. 1st do. London Div.	Toungoo	Fort William.
5 do. 1st Brig. Lan. Div.	Fort William	Toungoo.
3 (Mn.) Bat. 1st Brig. S. I. Division	Thayetmyo	Jutogh
A battery	Bengal Presy.	Thayetmyo.
British Cavalry.		
7th Hussars	England	Secunderabad.
14th do.	Secunderabad	England.
British Infantry.		
2nd Bn. Som. Light Infantry	Upper Burma	Belgaum.
2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt.	Do.	Secunderabad.
2nd Bn. Rl. Munster Fusls	Kamptee	Upper Burma.
1st Bn. Rifle Brigade	Belgaum	Do.
2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.	Secunderabad	Kamptee.
Madras Cavalry.		
1st Lancers	Bangalore	Upper Burma.
2nd do.	Upper Burma	Bellary.
"Queen's Own" Sap. and Min.		
No. 5 Company	Aden	Bangalore.
No. 6 do.	Bangalore	Secunderabad.
Madras Infantry.		
3rd Light Infantry	Upper Burma	Secunderabad.
5th Madras Infantry	Rangoon	Berh'pore, &c.
7th do. do.	Madras	Port Blair, &c.
9th do. do.	Port Blair	Madras.
11th do. do.	Secunderabad	Cannanore.
17th do. do.	Do.	Upper Burma.
19th do. do.	Cannanore	Secunderabad.
24th do. do. (Wing)	Raipur	Sambulpore.
29th do. do.	Berhampore and Cuttack	Rangoon.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

A MUSIC HALL CELEBRITY.

A correspondent of an up-country paper, who had recently an opportunity of seeing and hearing the "Great Macdermott" in his professional capacity, gives the following account of his performances:—

"The chairman announced "Mr. G. H. Macdermott!" and the usually undemonstrative audience applauded vehemently. In a few moments the great man burst upon our enraptured gaze—literally "burst," for, according to what seems to be the usual music hall practice, he stepped quickly down to the footlights and began to pour forth his strains without a moment's pause or prelude. He impressed me as a very big man, though it is hard to guess the exact height of a man upon the stage: certainly he is immensely broad and powerfully built, and his evening dress, with a huge expanse of shining shirt-front, was designed rather to add to his size than to conceal it. His face is large and coarsely lined, his hair and moustache a sandy red—it almost seemed to me as though he wore a wig, but I may have been mistaken. He sings fairly in tune, with a big voice, incapable of the smallest light and shade, and marks the rhythms of his songs by a series of attitudes which almost amount to a dance. His overpowering physical force, I am convinced, is the secret of his success. He takes his audience by storm, leaning half his body over the footlights and hurling his crude doggrel at his hearers with irresistible dash and rapidity. Towards the end of his songs he encourages the public to "join in the chorus," swaying his body about so as to mark the time: and this trick is evidently one of the charms of his style. The Great Macdermott, I am told, is now far above "dessing up" otherwise degrading himself: evening dress is his only wear. Since he enriched the patriotic poetry of England with *We don't want to fight but by Jingo! if we do*, he has always a political song on hand, and he attributes the success and influence of these effusions the fact that they represent his own personal opinions. Just now, I need scarcely say, it is the Union which he is championing, and he stirred the audience to enthusiasm as he yelled across the footlights:—

We're much better off as we are, me bhoys!
We're much better off as we are;
Wrongs cannot be righted
Unless we're united,
So let us remain as we are

His next ditty was serio-comic and had for its refrain *Unemployed!* This went comparatively, tamely, the audience evidently knowing that there was something better to follow. The "something better" soon came in the shape of an inane series of ribald verses upon a recent *cause celebre* or *cause infame*, which simply enraptured the public. Their enthusiasm for the sacred Union was a trifle compared with the living joy ther seemed to feel in joining in the chorus:—

He's got the sack the Crawford sack,
Instead of Gladstone bag.

Hereupon the Great Macdermott withdrew amid ringing applause and was seen no more.

THE RAIWIND MURDERS.

As considerable surprise has been expressed at the acquittal of six out of the twelve men accused in this case, the Lahore paper reproduces as follows the reasons recorded by the Sessions Judge of Lahore in passing sentences:—

According to the Sessions Judge, it was proved that "The three brothers Sewa Singh, Dewa Singh and Wachan Singh, accused 1, 2, and 3, have a joint holding, and some time ago, Wachan Singh mortgaged his share for Rs. 500 to Arjan Singh and Prem Singh. He is a foolish sort of man. He says that he was defrauded in the mortgage and never got his money. There has for a long time been a great enmity between Attar Singh and the other members of the family; and it was believed by the latter that this mortgage of Wachan Singh's was simply brought about by a fraudulent collusion between Attar Singh and the motrgagees in order to spite the other members of the family. Of course the mortgage would injure himself also, but he has no sense and is considerably older than Wachan Singh.

Ghula swears that it was Bhag Singh himself who struck the deceased with an axe. If his evidence is trustworthy on any point, it ought to be trustworthy in this. Yet the European Police Officers and the Magistrate who investigated the case on the spot, considered it so untrustworthy, that Bhag Singh has not even been sent up for trial. I think he ought to have been sent up, bail being taken under Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code. When two leading witnesses for the prosecution swear positively to certain acts being done by a man, which would make him one of the principal offenders in the case, it should be left to the court trying the case to say how far that evidence is true—or eputted by other evidence, I have, however, read all the evidence relating to Bhag Singh which was taken on the spot, and I do not order his commitment, because I am satisfied from that evidence—and from the evidence in the case generally—that the statements of Mussammats Dayan and Ghulu, that it was Bhag Singh who hit Ghulu with an axe is not be trusted. But if it cannot be trusted on this point, how can it be trusted as regards the minor parts played by the other members of Bhag Singh's family? There is an exception as regards Bhola Singh—for he was admittedly engaged in these attacks generally, and he has been identified freely by the witnesses in the field as one of the men who were there armed with axes. But as regards the other members of the family, Jawahir Singh, Hem Singh and Hira Singh, I do not think the evidence is to be trusted, and I hesitate to convict them merely on the statement of Jhalsur, that it was these men who hit him on their way home from the garden.

Against Sundar Singh, accused 11, the only special evidence is his mention, by the witness of the same name in his distribution of the assailants of the men in the field, and by Mussammat Dayan in one of her statements as one of the men who went on the roof. I do not think this sufficient. And I should have similarly acquitted Soudagar Singh, accused 13 had he surrendered to take his trial.

The result of the trial, therefore, is that Dewa Singh, accused 2; Ishar Singh, accused 4, Jawahar Singh, Hira Singh, Sundur Singh, Hem Singh, accused 9, 10, 11 and 12 are acquitted; and Sewa Singh, accused 1; Kala Singh, accused 3; Bhola Singh, accused 5; Wachan Singh, accused 6; Arera, accused 7; and Kalu, accused 8, are convicted."

BENGAL.

The Late Mr. A. Younan.—There are many in Calcutta who will regret to hear of the demise of Mr. A. Younan, late Superintendent of Police, Calcutta. Mr. Younan at one time was as well known in Calcutta as the late Mr. J. B. Roberts, and was a veritable terror to evil doers. He was during his time one of the most trusted superintendents in the Calcutta Police Force, and bore an excellent private character. Mr. Younan reached the ripe age of seventy years, and retired as a pensioner some seven years ago after a long service in the Force.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 4th of September there were 205 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 24·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 208 deaths, and the death-rate was 25 per thousand. There was 0 death from small-pox, 13 from cholera, 55 from fevers, 46 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—0 Non-Asiatic, 5 mixed races, 142 Hindus, 57 Muhammadans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th of September was 205 against 2 8 and 177 in the two preceding weeks, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 47. There were 13 deaths from cholera against 13 and 11 in the two preceding weeks. Fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 55 and 22 respectevely against 75 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate was 24·6 per mille per annum against 25·2 the mean of the last five years.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Horticulture:—The Lawrence Hall Gardens, known officially as the Lahore Agri-Horticultural Gardens, have published their report for last year. The usual statements show that the income for the gardens from the sale of seeds, shrubs, vegetables, etc., was Rs. 14,237; and the expenditure Rs. 21,641; a distinct improvement on the workings of the previous twelvemonth. But it is not by a cash statement merely that the value of the garden can be estimated. They exist for the purpose of distributing over the province a better class of shelter trees, and improved vegetable seeds; for doing their best, in fact to make two blades grow where one grew previously. That their efforts are appreciated, may be judged from the yearly increasing demand for seeds by native gardeners, district committees and out-stations of the Punjab. It is recorded in this year's report—and all who have been in the gardens can see for themselves—that improvements were carried on throughout the grounds. A good deal of opening up, however, might be carried out with advantage, for except directly opposite the Montgomery Hall, the view is intercepted by masses of foliage effective enough in themselves, but likely to be more effective were there vistas through them. Changes like these, however, require money, and it will be some time before they are carried out.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from London under yesterday evening's date report an advance of 3-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver, making the rate for this metal 43 11-16d. The only other item in which any change is advised is in French Rentes, which had recovered the ½ which they had lost on the previous day, being again quoted at 110½. As might have been expected, Wheat in London was easier, Club No. 2, to arrive *via* Canal, being quoted at 31s. 6d.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool yesterday closed with a hardening tendency. The day's sales amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 5 per cent. were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged all round, but arrivals, which were reported quiet but steady, showed an advance of 1-64d. for September-October, and of 1-32d. for October-January. From New York the rate for Spot comes unchanged at 9½ but Futures were four points higher at 9 29. Receipts at the U. S. ports reached 15,000 bales.

EXCHANGE.—Has been rather excited to-day,—first by the rise, above reported, of 3-16d. in Silver, and subsequently by further transactions between Banks, for after delivery. We close with a rise of 3 32d. all round to-day; but with a very uncertain forecast of the future. Council Drafts will, no doubt, profit by the rise in Silver and the advance in Indian exchange, and we might anticipate 1s. 4⅞d. as a minimum rate; but if the late wild speculative purchases are repeated, we may see higher rates obtained.

Money generally continues easy in India, but Government are reported to have withdrawn forty lakhs from the Bank of Bombay. We quote at closing:—

	per rupee
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 29 32d.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31 32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d. at 3 32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79 to 1·79½

COTTON.—There was some enquiry for Good Broach, March delivery, at Rs. 213, and one transaction was reported at this price; owing to the advance in exchange, however, buyers withdrew, and the market closes quiet, with rates nominally unchanged in the absence of business.

WHEAT AND SEEDS also are most languid under present circumstances, and no transactions have transpired; but buyers offer Rs 3-15-6 for White Delhi Wheat for this month's delivery, and Rs. 4-1-3 for the new crop of the same. *Barley* is in demand at Rs. 2-13 0 per cwt.

Yesterday's receipts of the principal articles of Produce were as follows:—

Cotton	702 bales.
Wheat	45,799 cwts.
Linseed	3,187 ,,
Rapeseed	415 ,,

FREIGHTS.—This market continues quiet, with but little fresh cargo offering.

Our quotations to-day are:—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
Continent	,,	21s. 3d.
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	22s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	22s. 6d.
Genoa	,,	22s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	,,	25s. at 2s. exge.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a good deal doing to-day, and Four per cent. close at 98 1-16—an advance of 3-16ths on yesterday's rate. Four-and-a-half close at 102⅝, which is a rise of ⅛ths. Sellers will not work at this rate, but might part with a little at 102¾.

SHARES.—There has been a rather weaker feeling in the share market to-day, with reference chiefly to Mill shares. Framji Petit Manufacturing are Rs 15 lower, and Mahalukshmi Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 645, and Rs. 680, respectively. Maneckjee Petit, New Great Eastern, and Queen, are all Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,207½, Rs. 915, and Rs. 900, respectively. Hyderabad Spinning, however, have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 840; and Munmar Press, at Rs. 207½, are Rs. 2½ higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	0,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,820	250		5 pct	113xd.
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	...	112
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	..	690
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	20
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500		425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	90 xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	..	180
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs 12	710
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	Rs. 25	61
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,00	1,0	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,00	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,00		13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	5	Rs. 2	95
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	155
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00		890
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	00	Rs. 2	840
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	50	1,000	Rs 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	50	Rs. 7	1,270
James Greaves Mills.	100	50	1,0	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	..14-5-7	40
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,0	50	Rs. 4	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatau Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,0	Rs 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	0 0	1	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,000	..	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,2 7½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	..	18½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,485
National Spinning	600	1	1,00	—	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1 50	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	915
Oriental	5,72	625	625	..	577½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S & W Co	1,500	1,00	1,000		1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	675	1,	1,00	Rs. 35	1 290
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,000	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	250	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	—	820
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£100
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	160
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	115
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.c	10¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	...	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	1 5
Cooper, Madon & Co Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	15½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	1	1		
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	17	Rs 26	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	5	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	10	100	9 p.c.	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	8 p. c	55
Port Canning Co.	6,0	1,0	1,100	Rs 19	302½
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 1	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	98
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,9	10	10	5	59xd
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	2	Re 1	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,	10	10	Rs.	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,0	175	100	12 o	134
M. M. Pody & Co	2,000	200	200		202
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,100
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	6,0
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,850
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	125
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	150
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	100
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0 0	..	600
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain W. H. Bissett, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain S. Warrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (2nd Sept.) with a cargo of timber.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s. steam-ship Shahzada 1,046 tons, Captain Wm. Mason, cleared yesterday, for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Yesso, 1,381 ton, captain T. K. Brotherton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (13th August), with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, (3rd Sept.) with a general cargo, 65 horses and Mr. Mahomed Ameen and 59 decks passengers. The vessel s consigned to the B. and P. S. N. and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S. Cascapedia	1924	W. A. Fraser	A	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Verona	1862	......	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Sahara	1283	R. S. Walton	E	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1796	W. Millar	G	F., Muir & Co.
,, Bryan Glass	1593	H. Bethell	H J	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Dago	1239	W. H. Bissett	K	F., Muir & Co.
,, Ross Shire	1352	W. Hewet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Dragoman	1839	J. B Rose	M	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Inchionga	1995	M. F. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
15	Yesso (s)	Brotherton	London, Aug. 13.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Hughes	Busreh, Sept 14.
	Byculla (s)	Warrington	Rangoon, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Dago (s)	Bisset	Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sattara, for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

,, Verona, for China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
11	Purulia (s)	......	Bombay.
12	Nepaul (s)	......	London.
	Simoom (s)	......	New Port.
	Japanese (s)	......	Hongkong.
	Umballa (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Booldana (s)	......	Bombay.
13	Warooonga (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Madras (s)	......	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
11	Purulia (s)	......	Calcutta.
12	Japanese (s)	......	Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—11 cases color, C. Macdonald and Co; 75 boxes sarsaparilla, D. Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Lord Lansdowne s—6 cases confectionary, J. Jewanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Siam s—16 packages colors, T. Furzoolabhoy.

Ravenna s—17 cases cologne water, H. Peerkhan; 4 cases envelopes and paper, A. Abdoolrahim.

Malwa s—5 cases lavender water, G. Jewanjee.

Ancona s—3 cases aniline dye, J. Bhugwandas; 8 cases toys, E. H. Joosut.

Verona s—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee; 84 packages provisions, medicine, and glassware, Phillips and Co.

Loodiana s—9 cases sheery, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Henzada s—9 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Lalpoora s—4 cases sheery, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Merton Hall s—4 cases note paper, A. M. Abdoolally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—4 boxes curiosites, Latham and Co; 9,498 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 175 bales cotton, L. Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchlonga s—999 cwts mustardseed, and 5,499 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck.

FOR NAPLES.

Dragoman s—8,640 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Sahara s—900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Verona s—100 bales twist, Messrs. F. Sancts and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Verona s—75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S. Abraham; 157 cases opium, P and O Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 125 cwts onions, J. Rustomjee; 150 cwts onions, R. E. Dadachunjee; 200 bales twist, R. Woonwalla and Co; 13 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rosohue s—4,000 cwts wheat, Bombay Co., Limited.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pandora s—4 case Indian curiosites, A. and S. Agency.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Simla s—12 cwts sandlewood, H. Valjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona s—50 bales twist, C. Bomanjee and Co; 65 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Burton, Lieut., 8th Mad. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.

Swinton, Major, Bo. R. A., on duty, from Ahmednaggar.

Briggs, Surgeon, Bo. I. M. D., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Merriman, Lieut., Bo. Marine Battn., on leave, to Nasik.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Merriman, Col., Bo. R. E., on duty, to Deolali.

Bonomi, Capt., Bl. The King's Own, on leave, to Poona

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

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MR N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
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Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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"IMPAIRED VISION."—You can only keep your eyes cool by using perfect fitting lenses, properly adapted to the requirements of each eye, and each individual case. Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses without any extra charges, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.

Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)

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OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by giving him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic traction, while in the frames of the very best material and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 371, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler than glass*; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AMERICA.

DEATH.

CHAPMAN—At St Augustine, Florida, U S A Herbert, J, the youngest beloved son of Mr R Chapman, Sujanpur, aged 22.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNCAN—September 13, at 4, Harly's Road, Madras, the wife of Mr David Duncan, of twin daughters (prematurely), one still born.

WHEATLEY—September 9, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain H S Wheatley, 2nd P W O Goorkhas, of a son.

THOMPSON—September 3 at Murree, the wife of Mr D W Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Rawulpindi Circle, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRAGG—September 10, at Ootacamund, Eliza, the dearly beloved wife of R A Bragg, D P W.

GARDENER—September 9, at Ajmere, Emma Margaret, third daughter of the late G R Gardener, Assistant Secretary to Government, N-WP, aged 54 years and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886.

IT is an open secret that the Finance Committee have put their finger upon the Inspector-Generalship of Police, which was sanctioned at the beginning of last year. The police, it is contended, got on very well for a great many years without an Inspector-General; and the creation of this highly paid appointment is termed an uncalled for piece of extravagance. The real fact is that, under the rule of the commissioners, the police did not get on so remarkably well, and that to revert to the former system would be a distinctly retrograde movement. We pointed out some time ago that the Inspector-General had instituted several useful reforms and eminently increased the efficiency of his department. Since we wrote, further improvements in the police have afforded additional justification for the appointment. It will hardly be disputed that the police must be presided over by some one. If the Inspector-General is done away with, the continued existence of the commissioners should be assured. The duties of the commissioners are to supervise the revenue and police administration of their divisions. Their offices are a more or less modern innovation. If the collectors are efficient and capable, there is no need for commissioners to superintend their work. Leaving Sind out of the question, to dispense with the three commissioners of the Presidency Proper and proportionately strengthen the Secretariat would admit the retaining of the Inspector-Generalship, and yet allow of nearly three times the saving that would be effected by the abolition of that office. We are not at present concerned in estimating the necessity for the commissioners as revenue officers. As police officers they have been relieved of all duties of a professional or technical nature, with very marked benefit to the department. At present they are nominally responsible for the criminal administration. But with the exception of the annual administration report no returns of crime go to them. They know nothing of what is going on. It is to the Inspector-General that the weekly statements of crime and the movements of the superintendents go from each district. The police work of the commissioners is therefore limited to touching up each year the tabulated statements prepared by their subordinates, and apportioning praise or blame to the various police officers according to the results shown in the annual returns. Their responsibility is therefore reduced to a minimum, and the cessation of their existence would hardly be noticeable in the department. In no other province of India are the police without an Inspector-General, If the office is, as we hold, a valuable and useful one to the State, why should this Presidency, which pays more than its fair contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, be deprived of what is justly its due? A comparison with Bengal will show that the Bombay establishment is extremely economical. In that province, besides the Inspector-General, there are two Deputy Inspectors-General and a personal assistant. Moreover it is quite the exception for a district in Bengal not to have an Assistant Superintendent, while here large districts like Satara and Dharwar have none. Nor does the pay of the Inspector-General of Presidency, which, including travelling allowance, is Rs. 25,000 per annum, accurately represent the cost of his establishment. The placing of all the police under one head has resulted, in the item of clothing alone, in an annual saving of Rs. 7,000, while the horse fund and other budget allotments show a corresponding decrease of expenditure. Therefore even if the commissioners remain, the cost of the Inspector-General may fairly be put down at a maximum of Rs. 14,000 a year. To sacrifice the efficiency of one of the most important departments of our administration to a saving of this paltry nature is of very questionable advantage. The abolition of the appointment would bring no commensurate advantage, financial or otherwise, to this Presidency; and if Bengal and Madras can afford an Inspector-General it must be conceded that Bombay is fairly entitled to a like privilege. As we have said, the commissionerships from a police point of view are sinecures, and the department would gain and not lose by the transfer of their whole police work to the Inspector-General.

The saving in the item of clothing is a fact that it is easy for the public to recognise. It is less easy for outsiders to grasp the infinity of details that must exist in an immense department, each and all of which gain greatly by an uniform treatment. If any one will take the trouble to read through the police reports for the last two decades he will find year after year groanings and moanings at the impossibility of comparing the results of one district with another, owing to the diversity of practice in the system of recording crime. The last reports hardly lead us to hope that uniformity has yet been attained. But if matters relating to crime, as well as those of a more professional nature, were put under the Inspector-General, the same uniformity which that officer has already established in other matters would speedily be arrived at in this important subject. In the last year and a half very much has been done, and it has brought into prominence how much more, *inter alia*, the establishment of a detective department, there remains to be accomplished. The present divided authority is anomalous and unsatisfactory; and the efficiency of the department and thereby the interests of the public would be infinitely more advanced by the concentration of authority in the hands of one high official than by reverting to the illogical and inconvenient plan of vesting it in the hands of the comissioners. The Survey Department has its own Commissioner to ensure its working in an orderly and symmetrical manner, the Educational Department has its Director of Public Instructions, the Salt, Customs, Post Office, Jail, Registration, Ecclesiastical and Medical Departments have each of them responsible administrative heads. It would be as practicable to put any of these departments under the Commissioners as the police.

We have alluded to the assertion that the police was well managed before the creation of the Inspector-General's appointment. The statement is one that must be accepted with considerable reservations. If some districts were well managed, some were much the reverse. A zealous and able superintendent would of course have his district in good order were there no officer superior to himself. But even then a superintendent might be a good lawyer and yet a bad disciplinarian; each officer had his own idiosyncracies; methods of working, and the frequent changes in executive officers inseparable from an Indian administration, intensified the fatal want of uniformity. Police accounts were for years a perfect chaos. Districts could be named in which registers of men's services, punishments and rewards were never written up, and the nearest riff raff taken as recruits when a little trouble would have secure excellent material. An army in which each regiment was left to the will and pleasure of its colonel, tempered by an occasional visit from an officer ignorant of professional details and whose responsibility for the efficiency of the force was but a fraction of his duties, which were for the first part of a totally foreign nature, would hardly attain the desired standard. The police is an army. It consists of over 15,000 armed-men, every one of whom has incessant and arduous duties to perform. To keep such a force efficient is a difficult task. To restore its efficiency, if impaired, would be a herculean one. It is essential that there should be an Inspector-General of Police. But there is room for difference of opinion as to the filing up of the post. It would hardly be contended that the most senior district superintendent should always succeed to the vacancy as a matter of right. Yet to pick and choose amongst the higher grades of the department would be most invidious. The method pursued in Bengal appears preferable. In that province they have had for years a succession of the ablest members of the Civil Service as Inspectors-General of Police. An officer who has cilmbed the slow ladder of his service from grade to grade, however conversant he may be with the details of his department, is not necessarily qualified as an administrator. For an outsider to make himself acquainted with the internal economy and routine of the department would not be difficult, and these once learnt, a vigorous and able civilian could command a wider view of the requirements of the service than a man whose experience was limited to a comparatively narrow groove. Such an officer should undertake to hold the appointment for not less than five years. An administrator of the proper type would soon make his mark in the department; and its somewhat hat stereotyped and clumsy mechanism would be vastly improved by the introduction of new blood.

THE Bombay Educational Union, a society representing the non-Government Schools in Bombay, suggested to the Syndicate in a letter dated 13th August, the advisability of discontinuing the Oral Examination in English at the Matriculation. The Syndicate referred the matter to the Faculty of Arts, and the latter body after discussion last night resolved to report to the Syndicate that it is of opinion that the Matriculation would be improved by the omission of the English Oral. This is a very important resolution, tending to effect a most radical change not only in the Matriculation but also in the Higher Examinations, to which the objections urged against the Matriculation Oral in English also apply. That there are many strong objections against Oral Examinations was easily shown by Dr. Mackichan, who acted as spokesman of the Bombay Educational Union, and the other members of the Senate who supported him. In the first place the oral Examination is a very severe strain upon the examiners, and a great inconvenience to the candidates. To examine orally two thousand candidates requires from the examiners certainly not less than four hundred hours of hard work, and imposes upon many of the candidates the necessity of hanging on in Bombay and elsewhere, at what to them may be ruinous expense, for several weeks after the paper work is over. And after all it is doubtful whether this great friction produces any good results. A careful and deliberate Oral Examination would no doubt be useful in confirming or correcting the results of the paper work. But, when candidate after candidate comes up day after day for his ten minutes of personal interview, the best of examiners is apt to have his mental vision somewhat flurred by the continual succession of new intellects marshalled for inspection and the physical labour to be undergone, so that it must be very difficult to form a satisfactory judgment of each candidate's merits. Again, the existence of the Oral produces great inequality in the standard. As long as the Oral continues it almost necessarily follows that each examiner must take upon his sole responsibility the fate of a fraction of the candidates. When there are seven or eight examiners, particularly if they are scattered up and down the country, at various centres, some are sure to be much more lenient than others. Thus it is that candidates find it all important to know who are going to examine at the various centres, and flock to the centres presided over by an examiner who is supposed to be more inclined to mercy than justice. These arguments are of great weight, but it must be remembered that most of them apply also to the Previous and First B A. examinations as well. It remains to be seen whether the reasoning that convinced the Faculty of Arts last night will be carried to its legitimate conclusion, and lead to the entire abolition of Oral Examinations from our University system.

WE have recorded from time to time during the past fortnight the protests which some of the Goanese Christians hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa have raised against being transferred, under the terms of the recent Concordat between the Holy See and the King of Portugal, to the case of the Vicars Apostolic. The telegrams, probably coloured somewhat by the fervour of the authors of these protests, have spoken of "Monster Meetings," and of the indignation with which the protestants contemplate being placed under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the local representatives of the Propaganda. A message from Ceylon, for instance, spoke of the great excitement which prevails throughout the island. But we suspect that Ceylon rises to its daily labour and takes its nightly rest with small thought of the cause of an excitement of which, truth to say, it can scarcely be conscious. However this may be, whether the feeling is widespread or otherwise, it may be as well to remind the denunciators of the arrangement recently made between Rome and Lisbon that their protests are too late and that they will be without avail. The Concordat under which certain of the Churches in the Vicariate General of the Ghats and in Ceylon are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Vicars Apostolic is the result of prolonged and delicate negotiations, in which there was necessarily much giving and taking on both sides. It is, as anyone can see, a compromise, in which neither side got all that it claimed. The Vatican has had to make large abatements from the claims which it put forward two years ago, and it has to be content while the Goanese jurisdiction remains in districts from which it did its best to get it removed. But the Vatican has the good sense to accept the Concordat as an accomplished fact—as representing the best it could do for its own peculiar claims, and the upholders of the Padroado must follow its example. The people who declaim against the small concessions which for convenience sake as much as for any other reasons have been made in the Konkan to the Propaganda are not a numerous body, and they will not find it easy to gain an attentive hearing. They will not help their cause by proclaiming, as some of them indiscreetly have done, that rather than be transferred to the care of the missionaries of the Propaganda they will part company with the Church altogether. It is as well that they should know that so far as the high contracting parties are concerned the last word has been spoken in this question. The Concordat has been ratified by the King of Portugal, and both parties in the Portuguese Chambers, Ministerial and Opposition, accept it as a satisfactory solution of a long-standing quarrel out of which neither Portugal nor the Vatican could derive any advantage. The objectors to the Concordat have, we believe, met with wholesome discouragement from the Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay, and they may be assured that they will not gain sympathetic audience in Lisbon, where no one wishes to hear any more of the Padroado than is necessary for a long time to come.

WE hear that affairs in the State of Kolhapur are working by no means satisfactorily, and that in all probability the present arrangement of a Council of Regency will be abandoned, and a joint administration be reverted to. No final decision on the subject, however, is likely to be arrived at until the anticipated return of Colonel Reeves, the President, from leave.

NOTES FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NINGYAN, AUG. 17.

I HAD to close my last letter somewhat abruptly owing to the post going. The column under Colonel Cox, 13th Somersetshire, was still out, having had a small fight at Kauhla, where it was afterwards joined by the second column under Colonel Elton, 16th Madras N. I., which was to have cut off the retreat of the fugitives from Kauhla, but owing to the denseness of the jungle and the guides had lost its way and found itself travelling south instead of north; however, we all met at Kauhla at about 4-30, and marched to Sanyalone, some two-and-a-half miles distant. The track led through a swamp, varied by deep nullahs in which our ponies nearly swam. Leeches abounded and it rained pitilessly. The rear guard got in at 8-15. One great beauty of Burma is its "pôngie kyaungs," or priests' houses, always well built, on the most eligible site, nearest to the best water. They afford perfect shelter to man and beast. Campaigning in Burma would be sorry work without them. In most places tents could not be pitched and if pitched would never dry again. "Pôngie kyaungs" abound, and as all are built on piles, the space beneath affords ample accommodation for servants, horses, etc. Here too the cook takes up his quarters and makes your eyes water with smoke which you dare not object to, for fear of losing your dinner. The "kyaungs" the two columns occupied, accommodated with ease a force of one hundred British and upwards of three hundred native troops; the large central building being one of the finest I have yet seen, measuring about 120 by 90 ft.

The following morning the column under Colonel Cox, Somerset L. I., was ordered to cross the Ngalaik River, and proceed to a place called Laywai, about 9 miles distant. At Laywai there had been a small force of Grenadiers stationed some two months back—too small a force—for the dacoits came in great strength, burnt the greater part of the village and kept up a fight for an entire day. The Grenadiers held their own, but on being burnt out, were obliged to retire to Ningyan. This retirement had a bad effect on that part of the country and the dacoits were very numerous. It was therefore deemed advisable to send a strong column to take possession of the place.

The column for the garrison was to come from Ningyan. Colonel Cox's column was therefore to start sufficiently early to clear the way for the Ningyan column, which would have a large amount of impedimenta. This column of garrison could not leave Ningyan until the column under Colonel Elton returned. All these movements required some nicety of arrangement. However, the previous night's rain upset everything. The river was in such heavy flood, as to be quite impassable. Colonel Elton therefore returned to Ningyan, leaving Colonel Cox to cross the following day. At nine o'clock the following day it appeared possible to get over on rafts, flimsy things made of bamboo. The ponies had to be swum over. The elephants waded through the water up to their middles. All men were crossed on the rafts, it taking three hours' hard work to get all over. The heat was very great, as the day happened to be cloudless and windless. However, no accident of any moment occurred. It was a tedious march onwards. The first two miles through terrible mud, so deep that my feet, when I was riding, trailed in the mud. Certainly the pony is not very tall or my legs short. After this it grew better; higher ground, jungle and sand. Our progress was very slow, as we had to search each side of the track carefully with skirmishers and flankers. A work most admirably carried out by the Grenadiers under Captain McCudden. A small skirmish half way enlivened us, and at about 4-30 p.m. we approached the spot where the dacoits were said to be in force. Thanks to our elephant transport we were enabled to move perfectly silently through the jungle. Warning shots, however, told us that our approach was known, and at about 5 p.m. our advanced guard touched the enemy. Two volleys and the bayonet cleared the way Two of the enemy being left dead on the ground, a most unusual occurrence, as I have said the dacoits almost invariably manage to carry off their dead, but here the Grenadiers were too quick for them, actually bayonetting one man. A little more desultory fighting and a great deal of hard work for the men, quite cleared our way and we were glad, at nightfall, to find ourselves within two miles of Laywai, which town, however, we did not reach until 8-30, the jungle becoming very dense and the track narrow and difficult to find. At about 7 p.m. the advanced guard of the column of garrison for Laywai touched our rear guard, so our movements were well timed.

At Laywai the hospitable "pôngie kyaung" again accommodated all. After giving the men a day's rest and settling the garrison in its new quarters, we returned to Ningyan, meeting no adventures by the way with the exception of an elephant falling backwards into a small but deep nullah to the considerable damage of the kit it carried. I may add that two Bombay Staff officers were out with these columns, Captain Pearson with Colonel Elton's column and Captain Shephard with Colonel Cox's. Shortly after our arrival news was brought in that Lieutenant Ryud, 16th Madras N. I., had been wounded at a place called Thayagone, some six and-a-half miles on the road to Yemathen. The Mounted Infantry under Lieutenant Morse, Somersetshire Regiment, were at once sent out, with a doctor to his assistance. He was brought in the following day. But up to the time I left Ningyan, 24 hours' later, the doctors had been unable to extract the ball which had lodged high up in the thigh. A convoy returning was also attacked the previous day, and one of the 16th Madras N. I. shot through the head.

It was again my fate to march up the muddy road from Ningyan to Yemathen, the mud was deeper and more adhesive than ever, but still carts manage to plough their slow way from post to post. The number of posts on the fifty-five miles of road from Ningyan to Yemathen has been increased, and parties are stationed now almost every eight miles.

These parties, generally fifty strong, are posted in strong bamboo stockades, with an earthwork and ditch round them. The bamboo stockade is a most formidable obstacle; high pointed bamboo, about twelve feet above the ground, planted closely together, and from the ground to about three or four feet in height, split bamboos, sharply pointed, are interlaced in the uprights, the sharp points sticking out at all angles and forming a most perfect *cheveaux-de-frise*. At Yemathen there had been a certain amount of cholera, but the general health of the troops was much better. We reached Meitila in due course, and found much news awaiting us, at least six mails had been collecting, Ningyan being practically cut off from the world. The dry hilly country was a charming contrast to the paddy fields and mud of the road, but twelve hours brought orders to return to Ningyan.

We are sufficiently civilized to have a telegraph wire here and a weekly post. News has come, that our friend Buda Yaza, whom we pursued without avail in the neighbourhood of Ningyan, had been forced to leave his quarters, owing to an outbreak of cholera amongst his followers. A few cases have also occurred on the road to and at Ningyan; it appears to be gradually travelling southwards. A large force has to-day gone out to occupy a town of the name of Wundwin, hitherto a great centre of dacoits; it is a part of the country practically unknown, though supposed to be only twenty miles distant. From Wundwin the 3rd Brigade will touch hands with Kyouksai, a post some twenty-five miles south-east of Ava, completing the chain of posts from north to south.

HINDOO MARRIAGE REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Infant marriage is felt as a national evil and deserves to be abolished by all means like Suttee, from which it scarcely differs in its dangerous aspects. One may not quite approve of the policy of asking the Government to interfere in this purely social matter and take measures to put a stop to the customs, pernicious though it be only so long as there is hope that members of the Hindoo community, acting in voluntary combination, will undertake the matter, the very moment that hope seems impossible to be realized. Government must interfere and by some legislative enactment or other must do away with the evil customs. It is deeply to be regretted that intelligent members of the Hindoo community are not still fully alive to the dangers of the evil custom of infant marriage, of which particulars of a recent meeting in your city gives unmistakable proof.

September 10. RAMA VARMA.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE SAINT LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The following is the result of the race for the Saint Leger :—

Ormonde	1
St. Mirin	2
Exmoor	3

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 14.

The Sublime Porte has accepted the ab ication of Prince Alexander.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 14.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar, replying to the congratulations of the Bulgarian Government, has promised his protection if order is maintained.

CHOLERA IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, SEPT. 14.

Cholera has broken out in Buda Pesth, and is spreading in Croatia.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 15.

The arrangements for the despatch of troops to Burma are proceeding satisfactorily according to programme. On Monday and Tuesday the 3rd Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent arrived. The 17th M. I., which arrived on Sunday, embarked on the Venetia yesterday afternoon and left the harbour this afternoon. The 3rd Regiment marched to the beach this morning and embarked on the Booldana, which left the harbour this evening. Two troops of Light Cavalry have arrived and will be attached to the 1st Madras Lancers, who arrive to-morrow morning, leaving Madras on Friday. The Nowshera, Nevasa and Scindia are now in harbour.

THE MADRAS PORT TRUST.

Government has not made any arrangement with the Chamber of Commerce about the members of that body having seats on the Port Trust as the Chamber declines the honour of nominating members until the Government revises its action in putting three members of Local Trades Association on the Trust. Government has appointed Mr. Eales, Consul for Austria, Mr. Gerdes, German Consul, and Mr. King, P. and O. Agent, as additional members of the Trust.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF.

The Governor arrived yesterday.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

At to-days Legislative Council the Hon. C. P. Ilbert presented the select committee's report on the Lunatic Asylums Bill. The Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act General Clauses Bill were referred to select committees. The Jhansi bill was taken into consideration and passed with various amendments proposed and explained by Mr. Ilbert. The select committee's report on the Bill to legalise the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor-General-in-Council was presented ; as also the select committee's report on the Oudh Wasikas Bill.

Mr. Ilbert obtained leave to introduce a bill for the protection of the indigenous tribes of Burma, the object of which is to provide protection to the Karens and other indigenous tribes from the intrusion of strangers into their villages.

The Council was adjourned to Friday week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Cathay, with the English mails of the 3rd inst., left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. this morning, and the same Company's s.s. Coromandel left for Colombo and Calcutta at 3 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, [illegible]ard bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Co[illegible] here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here yesterday evening from Bombay.

ADEN, SEPT. 15.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore left here for Bombay this morning at 9 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16d

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings		4-11
8½ lbs.	„	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist		0-7¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		68¾
4½ „	„	71
3 „	Consols for account	100⅞
3½ „	Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ „	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		43 11-16

Arrivals.— Mameluke, Restitution, Teddington and Electra.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 15th)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, Interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang. Interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.

Both Penang Cables being interrupted and the Moulmein route open only for Siam and CochinChina, messages for all other places eastward of India are posted from Rangoon or Moulmein to Penang.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.

Elephant Point Penang Cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 14.

10 p.m.	80·3

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	84·3

PRIVATE letters from Rome state that Bishop Meurin was granted an audience by His Holiness the Pope on the 26th of August last, and that he was very kindly received by Leo XIII., who entered into a long conversation with him relative to the affairs of the churches in India. The audience lasted for nearly an hour. His Holiness expressed himself highly pleased with the Catholics of Bombay, to whom he imparted his special blessing.

THE appointment of the Hon. J. B. Peile to a seat in the Supreme Council seems to have been a surprise to many. Even the Council, we are told, were groping in the universal darkness until Saturday afternoon, when Lord Dufferin's reply by cable to a communication received from the Secretary of State by the mail of the previous evening set all doubts at rest. The Allahabad paper remarks that it will be surprised if the opportunity is not taken of the additional vacancy caused by Sir T. C. Hope's retirement next year to provide Mr. Peile with a permanent seat.

THE *Englishman* twits the *Pioneer* for being "determined to support the credit of the silly season," and for taking in earnest the "big fish" letter which it quoted from our columns the other day. The *Pioneer*, it adds, has evidently to learn the meaning of "Barra jute."

A COMPANY called the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited, has been registered in London, with a capital of £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10 each, for the purpose of taking up the concessions made by the Nizam to Messrs. Watson and Stewart relating to certain mining and other rights in the Nizam's Dominions.

THE actual receipts from six sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have been Rs. 4,21,91,160, which is Rs. 10,16,160 better than the estimate. The receipts from Bengal opium were Rs. 13,65,540 below the estimate, but those from Bombay were Rs. 23,81,660 above it.

THE bridge over the Gunduck at Hajipur has made good progress during the rains, and, in spite of floods and bad weather, two of the eight girders of 250 feet span have been placed in position, having been erected on pile staging. A third span is expected to be ready by the end of October, leaving only five more spans to erect in the cold season. Mr. Bell expects to be able to complete the bridge for traffic by about the end of next March. The completion of this great work will effect the junction of the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut Railways.

IT will be remembered that a case was recently decided in Mandalay in which Sister Theresa brought a suit against a Burmese woman for the possession of a house. The Sister lost her cause, but in the course of the trial she is said to have become excessively wroth with Mr. Moylan, the well-known *Times'* correspondent, who, being a barrister, appears to have taken up the cause of the Burmese woman. The *Rangoon Times* says :—"Whilst Mr. Moylan was criticising her conduct, Sister Theresa informed the court in an excited manner that she had at any rate the satisfaction of knowing that he (Mr. Moylan) was in for everlasting damnation ; which little episode caused some amusement."

MR. F. W. GIBBONS, the Assam tea planter, who recently gained such notoriety by a series of frauds on coolies, is happy in having a number of energetic friends who are apparently not going to desert him in his misfortune. Having failed in their application to the Calcutta High Court to have the decision of the Divisional Court revised, they have now approached Mr. W. E. Ward, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with a memorial praying that he should exercise his prerogative of mercy. The memorialists urge that Mr. Gibbons never practised any deception throughout the unpleasant transaction, which led him to be tried and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Divisional Bench after he had been unanimously acquitted by a mixed jury of Europeans and natives at Sibsaugar, and that he never denied or endeavoured to conceal from the cooly or the inspector the actual manner in which the deed was prepared. The memorialists add that there are strong grounds for believing that he was unintentionally led into committing the offence of which he has been found legally guilty.

THE Madras Government we hear, replied to the Government of India expressing themselves strongly in favour of the principle of the Colonial Judgments Extension Bill, and stating that, in their opinion, so far as the circumstances of judicial administration in that presidency are concerned, there is no reason why it should not be extended to the judgments and orders, not only of superior, but also of inferior, Courts. The object of the Bill is to render judgments, orders, probates and administrations obtained in the Courts of the Indian Empire effectual in any part of the United Kingdom. The Advocate-General, whose opinion amongst others was asked, would take advantage of the opportunity to enact a similar measure here with reference to the judgments and orders of Courts in England.

MR. J. A. NUNN, A. V. D., who has just completed a six months' course of study under Dr. Klein, at the Brown Institute, London, has been selected by the English Government and sent out to Paris to study under M. Pasteur. He will then be posted to Natal, with a view to study the terrible ravages that the so-called "Horse Sickness" is making there. "This is not as usual" remarks the Lahore paper, "the square man in the round hole—but the very best selection that Government could have made. Some Veterinary Surgeons who have served at the Cape declare the 'sickness' to be ordinary anthrax. If so, from the extensive experience Mr. Nunn had in the Punjab of the disease, we may expect to hear more favourable reports of the equine race in Natal in future."

THE aggregate expenditure on Government stores last year, compared with the two previous years, was as follows :—Stores imported through the Secretary of State in 1882-83, Rs. 14,39,033 ; in 1883-84, Rs. 1,90,79,150 ; in 1884-85, Rs. 1,62,04,606. European stores purchased in India in 1882-83, Rs. 40,36,796 ; in 1883-84, Rs. 65,18,916 ; in 1884-85, Rs. 40,59,431. Stores made in India and substituted for stores obtained through the Secretary of State :—in 1882-83, Rs. 39,42,421 ; in 1883-84, Rs. 70,71,657 ; in 1884-85, Rs. 52,87,203. It is believed that the figures relating to European stores purchased in India are open to question. The Finance Committee has been directed to subject them to a careful test. Even as they stand it is estimated by Government that the purchase of European stores made in the local markets involves a loss in the aggregate of about 20 per cent., comparing the cost with that at which similar stores can be obtained from England through the India Office.

THE Report on Excise Revenue in Berar for 1885-86 shows that the Revenue for the year, which was 13¼ lakhs, was Rs. 1½ lakhs less than that of the previous year, owing to lower bids for the contracts for sale of spirits and intoxicating drugs. This, we are told, was expected, as during the previous three years the revenue was inflated by a rivalry between local and Bombay competitors ; and the revenue is necessarily going down to its natural level, as the competition is diminishing. The revenue compares well, however, with that realised in 1881-82, in which year the Bombay competitors came into the province. The Revenue in 1881-82 was Rs. 11 lakhs, or Rs. 2¼ lakhs less than that realised in 1885-86.

THE Parkes Memorial Prizes of £100, and gold medal, awarded every third year to medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Indian services, has been unanimously adjudged to Dr. Andrew Duncan, F.R.C.S., of the Indian Medical Service, who has previously highly distinguished himself, having obtained three gold medals in medicine, midwifery, and surgery. While attached to the 23rd Pioneers, he accompanied the army under Sir Frederick Roberts on its march through Afghanistan, and was severely wounded in the general action before Cabul. The subject of the present essay is "the Prevention of Disease among Troops during Military Operations in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Climates."

THE Siam line of submarine telegraph has completely collapsed, owing to the inefficient staff employed.

THE gold fever that has laid hold upon South Africa threatens to rival in its heat and intensity the earlier days of the Australian and Californian gold-fields. Every mail brings the news of fresh "rushes." In addition to the established fields of the Transvaal, gold appears to have been found at Witwatersrand and in the Heidelberg and Waterberg districts of that Republic. Discoveries are also reported in the reserve territory of Zululand near the Natal border, in distant Amaswazidand (a native State east of the Transvaal, now being slowly "eaten up" by the Boers), in the Knysna district of the Cape Colony, and even in the Orange Free State. Such alluring miners' names as "Queen of Sheba Reef," "The Wheel of Fortune," and others, are upon the tongues of every one, and speculation grows rampant. It is to be said, to the credit of South African newspapers, that they are warning their neighbours to exercise caution. It is pointed out that of the six thousand people now at the Transvaal gold-fields, only a small proportion are earning wages, and many will return to die of starvation on the road. It is a characteristic of South African gold that it is usually found in quartz reef, and powerful crushing machinery is therefore demanded for its extraction. The new fields consequently are not likely to afford great facilities to the small digger who works his own claim.

WHEN the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor of one of Her Majesty's colonies have got to the pitch of publicly charging each other with falsehood, it does seem about time for something to be done. This is almost the state of things in Mauritius, and the something is to be performed. The Colonial Secretary has come to the very natural conclusion that the harmony of the island will be better preserved by the immediate separation of Sir John Hennessy and Mr. Clifford Lloyd ; and the latter has therefore been requested to take over the commissionership of the Seychelles. But it by no means follows that both the officials are to blame. Perhaps the chief fault lies with only one of them, and if so it would be for the public benefit to know which one it is.

BOMBAY REFORMS.

I.

THE time allotted to the Finance Committee is quickly passing, and people are asking if it will be able to submit anything like a general report. The energies of the Committee have been devoted to accumulating heaps of material which may prove too much for their digestion, and it has been suggested that, if their labours are to be utilized at all, it should be by requiring one or more members to submit recommendations on particular points. A joint and exhaustive report could not be obtained without greatly extending the period of appointment of the Committee, and as unanimity is not to be expected, and each member has been more or less occupied on a particular section of the work, it would be the easiest and simplest way for him to give the Government the benefit of his opinions on that section without troubling himself with the details of others. It is not necessary, however, for us to wait for these reports, should they be published, and we propose to make a short review of the administration, with particular reference to the Government of Bombay, with which we are more immediately concerned. This Presidency is governed by a Governor-in-Council with a staff of secretaries, and the question which naturally arises is, why should there be a Governor, and is a Council necessary ? It has often been urged that the consolidation of India and the ease and rapidity of modern communications have made the position of a Governor unnecessary, and that all that he has to do can be done as well by the cheaper and perhaps more efficient medium of a Lieutenant-Governor appointed from the Indian Civil Service. Bengal, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces have Lieutenant-Governors, and Bombay, it is said, should have the same. It appears to us, however, that considering the antecedents of the members of the Civil Service, it is better that the highest appointments should be filled from among men who have made themselves a fair reputation in England. A Governor is more a manager of men than an initiator of measures, and the Indian Civil Service is perhaps the worst school of all in which Governors can be trained. There may be exceptions, and Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Richard Temple were exceptions, but Sir Bartle's sweetness was too sticky, and the uncouthness of Sir Richard was proverbial. Nor were their administrations conspicuously successful. In fact, it appears to us that after a province has settled down and has come to resemble the others, the time has arrived for Commissioners to give place to Lieutenant-Governors and Lieutenant-Governors to Governors. The process should be a levelling up and not a levelling down, and rough measures and rough work should gradually give place to finer measures and more elaborate work. The mind too of the civilian is apt to run in a groove, and is impatient of new ideas. He has reached the final solution of all Indian problems, and there is nothing new under the sun for him. These defects would not pertain to the Governor appointed for conspicuous merit in England, who would bring to Indian questions an open and impressionable mind not averse to reasonable reform, and free from the bias that the Indian Government is the perfection of human wisdom. And further, we think that such a Governor would more likely be just to the claims of English and natives to offices of trust ; he would not altogether incline to give the spoils to the victors, nor would he be so rash as to disappoint the fair and reasonable expectations of approved natives. And again a Governor is more especially wanted in Bombay, where there are so many native states under his special control, and it is necessary that Princes and Chiefs should be guided and led by a more direct representative of the Crown than a Lieutenant-Governor. He is also associated in the Government of the army with the Commander-in-Chief ; and is the head of the local Legislative Council. India is vast and it is not advisable to concentrate all power, knowledge and dominion in the Viceroy, but on the contrary the local centres should be strengthened and developed so that the heart and brain and energy of the country might be equally diffused. The pay of the Governor is Rs. 10,000 a month, and this does not appear too much or too little, considering that it is generally the last public office of the individual. The Staff does not appear to be overpaid, although perhaps the utility of the office of Military Secretary to the Governor may be questioned when there is a Military Secretary on Rs. 2,500 per month at the Secretariat, and a Commander-in-Chief on nearly Rs. 6,000, between whom the work could be disposed of. The Governor has four official residences : two in Bombay, one at Poona and one at Mahableshwar, and although we quite agree that the Governor should live partly at Bombay and partly at Poona, and do not undervalue the hot weather location at Mahableshwar, yet we consider that a second trip to Mahableshwar in October and November might be dispensed with. It is not infrequent for one Member of Council to go down to Bombay while another remains at Poona, and the Governor goes to Mahableshwar, and this tends to dislocate business, and cause unnecessary delay.

The two Members of Council are the officers upon whom the burden of the administration falls. They are acquainted with the system and have a fair acquaintance with the Presidency where they have spent their lives. Most of the business is decided by them, and they are the official advisers of the Governor in all cases where the final decision rests with him. Naturally they should be the best men in the service, and it would be ungenerous to deny them a pay suitable to their high position. And it is politic that their pay and position should be so high as to form an overpowering inducement to the body of civilians to struggle to attain it. Yet we are inclined to consider that a pay of Rs. 5,120 a month is perhaps too high ; it is not too high just now, when Collectors and Judges are paid Rs. 2,325. But it is beginning to be expected that the pay of the latter may be reduced to Rs. 2,000, in which case Rs. 50,000 a year to each of the two Councillors would be sufficient. We are not qualified to speak about the Commander-in-Chief, but if the pay of a Member of Council is reduced to Rs. 50,000, the Commander-in-Chief's pay should not be more than Rs. 60,000. We are not inclined, however, to press these retrenchments, as it is possible that the reduction of pay might lead to a loss of the stimulant to the whole service. They may be reasonable in these days of falling prices and lower profits, but we do not think them to be absolutely necessary, and the gain in money would be balanced by the loss of the moral stimulant.

The business of the Secretariat is divided among the departments of Revenue, Judicial, Military, and Public Works, each under its Secretary and Under-Secretary, except the Military Department which has a Secretary but no Under-Secretary, and more of the so-called Resolutions of Government are drafted by these gentlemen than the public is aware of. The routine and unimportant work goes no further than the Secretary, but important papers are disposed of by the Member of Council in charge of the Department, and it is only the most important correspondence which is seen by both members and the Governor. This division of work facilitates the despatch of business, and the Member of Council who would insist upon writing every Resolution for himself, or even upon paraphrasing the draft of the Secretary, would find himself a year behind his work, and as in a well known case, it would be necessary to consider the propriety of suspending him in order that work should be done at all. Mr. Tucker was an able and a conscientious man, but he could not learn that the keen intellect and practised knowledge of the highest authorities should be reserved for the consideration of the most complex cases, leaving the less important work to the Secretary. Yet we consider that the mere fact that matters which are supposed to receive the consideration of Government do not receive that consideration, or that amount of consideration which is sufficient, should lead to a change of system, and much of the routine work which now comes to the Secretariat should be performed by the Commissioners. At present the Commissioners are less men of executive action than writers of speculative opinions. They should be exactly the reverse. Their offices should be the sieves where the coarse grit of the work is intercepted, leaving the fine meal to be carried on to the Secretariat mill. If then the higher sort of questions alone went on to Government, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries would have more time to devote to questions which require careful and elaborate consideration, and the ordinary business would be disposed of by Commissioners who are more in touch with the working Collectors and local officers in the districts. The reform which is therefore most pressing is a classification of the work and a delegation of powers to the Commissioners and Collectors in matters which can be more suitably disposed of by them. Occasionally orders are given authorising Commissioners to dispose of certain business without reference to Government, but the question requires to be studied as a whole, and reduced to a system based on simple and intelligible principles. Referring again to the business of the Secretariat, we believe that the work of the Revenue and Miscellaneous Department is far too heavy, while the work of the Judicial and Political Department is comparatively light. It is necessary that each should have its Secretary, but it is not necessary that each should have a special Under-Secretary. The Under-Secretaries should be common to both departments, dividing the work between them by mutual arrangement or under the orders of the Chief Secretary. This would equalise the pressure of work upon both. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are men selected for special fitness, but it is of the greatest importance that they should not lapse into mere writers of minutes and lose touch of the actual work of a district. There is reason to believe that the Secretariat has suffered in this respect, and that more attention has been given to wordy resolutions, longwinded sentences and balanced periods than to the practical difficulties of a question. A district was conceived as a place where there was no friction against the force of the Secretariat. It is necessary to remedy this defect and to ensure that Secretaries and Under-Secretaries should return to district life and work after a fair period of office, not longer than five or six years, in the Secretariat. It is a most wholesome rule that Governors and Members of Council should retire from office in five years, and this rule should be extended to all the superior officers in the Secretariat. Their best thoughts and their best energies would be drained from them in that term, and the return to district duty would recruit them bodily and mentally, and would enable them to return to the Secretariat, if necessary, after an interval of four or five years, to the great advantage of themselves and of the service. We observe that there is a great dissimilarity in the pay of the different Secretaries, for while the Military and Public Works Officers are paid Rs. 2,500 each, the Revenue Secretary receives Rs. 3,125, and the Chief Secretary Rs. 3,750. The suggestion which we have made above would not make it necessary to have a Chief Secretary, except nominally as the senior, and if we accept the pay of Rs. 2,000 as sufficient for a Collector, the Political and Revenue Secretaries should not have more than Rs. 3,000. The Under-Secretaries might receive Rs. 1,200, and the Assistant Secretaries might be usefully graded with Deputy Collectors, and recruited from them. It is lamentable to notice the inferior stamp of men who are now appointed Assistant Secretaries compared with the excellent material to be found among the Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges who are employed in the districts, and in fact, the whole of the clerical staff might be most usefully recruited from the Collectors' establishments, where even the humblest native clerks are required to pass departmental examinations, and are very fairly acquainted with the system of the administration.

R. H.

LECTURE ON PETROLEUM.

A LECTURE on "Petroleum" was delivered at the David Sassoon Mechanics' Institute yesterday evening by Mr. John Wallace, Civil Engineer, Mr. A. W. Forde occupying the chair. We give below a few interesting extracts from the lecture.

IMPORTANCE OF PETROLEUM.

The numerous evidences of the existence of petroleum which have at various times been announced in different parts of India, gave every reason to believe that this substance will, at no distant period, exercise a most important influence on the arts and industries of the empire. Petroleum represents the principal motive power of the present age in its most concentrated form, and the country which possesses it is endowed with one of the most important factors of national industry. No other mineral costs so little in getting, and iron alone can compare with it in utility to mankind. In chemical composition petroleum closely resembles coal. It has the same constituents, but indifferent proportions. It is, however, free from the impurities of coal. Petroleum also resembles alcohol in a remarkable degree, as may be seen from the following tabular statement :—

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.
Petroleum	·894	·137	·014
Coal	·804	·052	·078
Alcohol	·519	·137	·342

PETROLEUM AS AN INTOXICATING SUBSTANCE.

Petroleum has one other quality in common with alcohol—it is highly intoxicating. But as this particular quality of the liquid seems to have received very little attention from pathologists, the consequences of steady indulgence in petroleum spirit are not known to the public. Fortunately, it cannot, in any form, be mixed with water, and therefore, the stories concerning its use in adulterating champagne have no foundation in fact.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

The real origin of petroleum is still shrouded in the twilight region of hypothesis. It cannot be worked like coal, and no one for that reason has been down to its source. One of the latest hypothesis is that it is the result of the action of natural sulphuric acid upon organic remains, and the fact that the surface spring of thick petroleum in Circassia gave off bubbles of sulphuretted hydrogen, leads a certain colour to this idea. At Baku it comes out of what are called "sand pockets," underlying a layer of hard blue clay. The sand which is carried up to the surface in large quantities by the spouting wells contains no trace of organic remains.

PETROLEUM WELLS AT BAKU.

Near Baku on the Circassian side of the Caspian Sea, petroleum is obtained in enormous quantities by means of artesian borings from 200 to 800 feet in depth. The crude petroleum is collected in roughly constructed reservoirs, and there the petroleum deposits the sand it held in suspension, and gets rid of its most volatile and inflammable parts by evaporation in the open air. It is then pumped through pipe line, a distance of nine miles, to the refineries, where it is prepared for use.

A FIRE-TEMPLE BUILT OVER A GAS WELL.

Occasionally, instead of petroleum an escape of gas breaks through the surface, which, if ignited will burn for centuries. This may be seen in various places at Surochani, near Baku, where one of the oldest Parsee fire-temples is built over a well. The tradition about the site of this fire-temple is that a well having become suddenly dry, the owner threw down a piece of lighted tow in order to see the bottom, when immediately the mouth burst into a pale, amber-coloured flame, which continued to burn for ages until five years ago, when the last of the priests disappeared no one knows whither. The fires are now extinct, the altar as cold and weeds and wild-flowers cover the courtyard on sprout from the walls.

PETROLEUM AS AN ILLUMINANT.

Petroleum is best known to the world as a source of light, and it is, without doubt, the cheapest, and most generally useful illuminant. One ton of crude petroleum will produce as much as 21,000 cubic feet of very rich gas of 900 degrees specific gravity, whereas a ton of coal gives only an average of 10,000 cubic feet of inferior gas. There is no doubt that petroleum gas will supersede coal gas in India, as it has already done in America and in Russia, wherever its price would allow it to be used. The heat produced from petroleum gas, when burnt for lighting purposes, is less than that given off from kerosine, producing an equal quantity of light, owing to the superior method of combustion of the gas.

AS A LUBRICANT.

As a lubricant petroleum possesses qualities to be found in no other material. It may be prepared as the finest watch-oil or as the coarsest cart or waggon grease ; and in every case it is the best and cheapest material. In fact there is no other substance cheap enough to adulterate with it. For use in steam engines its high boiling point of 600° F. places it beyond competition as a lubricant for valves and pistons, and it is adopted almost everywhere, except in the Royal Navy, where an absurd regulation is still in force, prohibiting the use of petroleum in any form, although it has long since been proved to be the least dangerous of all lubricants. It is quite free from all liability to spontaneous combustion when mixed with cotton waste. Olive, cocoanut and castor oils are all liable to spontaneous combustion, when mixed with cotton waste, and they all decompose at temperatures between 280 and 300 degree F. Tallow decomposes at temperatures ranging from 300 to 325 degree F. according to its age and once decomposed they all set free acids which are most destructive in their effects on the cylinders and valve gear of steam engines working at pressures over 70 lbs. per square inch. These lubricants are, therefore, utterly unsuited for use in modern engines, and mixtures of them with petroleum are equally to be condemned, as petroleum alters none of the qualities of the organic oils.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

On the Caspian Sea Petroleum propels all the steamers, and no one who has seen it used on board-ship can hesitate in pronouncing it to be the perfection of fuel. At Baku petroleum is so cheap that no one took any particular care to use it with economy, as any one could buy it for 4 shillings a ton. There have been times when it was such a drug at Baku that the oil was sold at 4d. a ton in large quantities. Unlike coal, petroleum fuel suffers no deterioration from storage. It is also the most compact of all fuels, a ton of it will stow in 38·12 cubic feet, whereas a ton of coal in bunkers requires 48 cubic feet. A ship "coaling" with petroleum is exposed to more dust or dirt than if she were taking in water, and once under steam she produces no smoke.

A SURVEY OF INDIA'S PETROLEUM RESOURCES.

The importance of the influence that a plentiful supply of crude petroleum would exercise on the internal industries, the coasting trade, and the naval defences of India, should be sufficient to attract the most serious attention of Government to some systematic method of survey in order to arrive at a definite knowledge of the petroleum resources of the empire. The existence and position of petroleum once recognized, private enterprise might safely be trusted with the rest. The industries of India are developing at such a rate that it is incumbent on the empire to explore her fuel resources to their fullest extent. She cannot continue always to import a large proportion of her best fuel from a distance of 6,000 miles. (Applause).

The chairman thanked Mr. Wallace in cordial terms for his interesting lecture. The proceedings then terminated.

THE ENQUIRY AT THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

DR. BLANEY, the coroner for Bombay, yesterday afternoon resumed his investigation into the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Margaret Louisa Couzens, aged 27 years, who died on Monday, at the Cama Hospital. Drs. Edith Pechey and Ellaby, the honorary physicians to the newly opened hospital, were present throughout the inquiry. The police were represented by Mr. Inspector Burns.

Louise Antoine Pereira said : I am compounder to the Cama Hospital. I remember the first witness, Charles Henry Couzens, coming a little after ten o'clock on Sunday morning in a victoria. I do not know who was in it. A sepoy told me some one wanted me and asked where the doctor was. I told him the doctor had just gone to the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary. He asked him if anybody else was present as his wife was sick. I said the lady superintendent was here, but was at her breakfast. He asked me where the dispensary was, and when I told him, he went away. I neither asked nor looked to see how sick the woman was.

The coroner : Is it your duty to receive patients in hospital.

Witness : No. I went because the sepoy called me. It is the duty of the lady superintendent.

The coroner : Why did you not tell her ?

Witness. He did not tell me to go and speak to the lady superintendent, so I did not go.

By the jury : I do not know that the husband of the deceased, when they came to the hospital, had to wait half an hour before being attended to at all.

Letitia DeSouza, who claimed to be sixteen years of age, but seemed in every respect a child, and gave evidence with great timidity, deposed : I am employed at the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary, where, I keep the register. I am sixteen years old, and I have been there since the first of the month. On Saturday, the 11th instant, at a quarter past ten, the husband of the deceased came to the dispensary. He wanted admission for his wife, who he said was very sick, and that she was in a victoria. I went to the victoria and saw her ; she appeared to be very sick. Then I went upstairs and told Dr. Ellaby. The doctor said that she was very late and directed me to tell him to go to the Cama Hospital or the General Hospital. He told me, when I gave him the doctor's message, that he had been to the Cama Hospital already. I did not return to Dr. Ellaby, and Couzens got into the victoria and drove away. On Monday, the 13th, at seven in the morning, he came again to the dispensary and brought his wife in a palanquin. He said, "I have brought her back again." I wrote her name on a piece of paper and told the first witness to wait until the arrival of Dr. Pechey. The doctor came about nine or half-past nine and I took the name upstairs to her. I asked Mr. Couzens to bring his wife upstairs, too, and he told me he could not do so. I informed Dr. Pechey, who instructed me to go and ask what was the matter. I enquired of Mr. Couzens, who told me his wife's jaws were locked, and she got fits. Dr. Pechey, when I told her, gave me a ticket for Mr. Couzens to admit the woman to the Cama Hospital, and he then went away.

The coroner : Did you tell Dr. Ellaby on Saturday "This woman is very sick."

Witness : Yes, Sir. I am quite sure about that.

Q.—Did you say anything else, how she was sick or you knew she was very sick ?

A.—No, that was all I said.

Mr. Burns : When you gave Mr. Couzens Dr. Ellaby's message on Saturday that he was to take his wife to the Cama Hospital, did he tell you "go back and tell the doctor my wife is very sick ?"

A.—Yes, he told me to go back.

Q.—Why did you not go back and tell the doctor ?

A.—Because there were very few patients.

Q.—Was it because there were few patients or because you were afraid to go back.

A.—I was afraid to go back.

The coroner : Why were you afraid ? What were you afraid of ?

A.—I was afraid because there were very few patients upstairs.

Mr. Burns : Why were you afraid ?

At this juncture, the coroner thought it advisable from the nervous state of the witness, that she should retire for the present and have her examination resumed later on.

Tukaram Gunoo deposed : I am peon at the Cama Hospital. Last Saturday at ten o'clock in the morning Mr. Couzens came in a victoria to the hospital and walked inside. I met him at the door, where he asked for the lady doctor. There may have been someone in the gharry, but I did not see. I told him the doctor was at the dispensary, and about five minutes later the compounder came, having been called by me, as I did not understand what Mr. Couzens was saying. What passed between them I did not understand, and after being five minutes at the hospital, Mr. Couzens drove away.

The coroner : Have you any orders about very sick people when they come here ?

Witness : If any person comes sick here I have to bring the person into the hall, and report to the lady superintendent.

Q.—Have you any orders to turn them away ?

A.—No.

A juryman : Did you report this case to the lady superintendent ?

A.—No. I did not know there was a sick person with Mr. Couzens ; he did not tell me he had brought one, nor did the compounder direct me to report to the superintendent. When examined further as to his duties, the coroner was obliged to tell the jury that the witness was behaving very badly and was fencing with every question. He eventually admitted that the lady physician and lady superintendent had given him verbal instructions to admit all sick persons into the hall.

Letitia DeSouza recalled, was questioned by Mr. Burns : Why were you afraid to return with Mr. Couzens' message to Dr. Ellaby.

A—.Because she would get angry with me, as it was time for her to go away.

Q.—Was she ever angry with you before ?

A.—No.

The coroner : She never was angry with you in her life, was she ?

A.—No. Nor did she ever tell me not to let her know a person was sick.

Shivadin Dhukhi stated : I am a hamal at the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary. Mr. Couzens came there with a sick woman on Saturday morning, and asked me if the lady doctor was in, as he wished to see her. I replied "the madam sahib is in, but you cannot see her" and fetched the girl who keeps the register. She came in a few minutes and talked with him. He went away immediately afterwards. He returned next day, but I did not see him.

Miss Charlotte Ellaby, M.D. (Paris), next gave evidence : I am acting honorary junior physician to the Cama Hospital and junior medical officer of the dispensary. I went to the dispensary on the 11th between half-past eight and nine o'clock in the morning. I knew nothing of the case on that day. No application was made to me for admission to the Cama Hospital that morning. I cannot say positively that the girl may not have told me a sick woman was downstairs after I had seen all the other patients, new and old. I do not as a rule give admission tickets to the Cama Hospital to European patients, but simply tell them to go, as they know where the hospital is. European patients are not excluded from the Cama Hospital, the hospital is for the poor. The Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary is closed on Sundays. I have never been angry with Letitia DeSouza. I may have been impatient with her, I daresay I do get impatient sometimes.

The coroner : Well if you will put in evidence against yourself, I must take it down.

Dr. Ellaby : I have never been angry with Letitia DeSouza.

The coroner : Then why is she afraid of you ?

Dr Ellaby : I do not know. She is a very timid girl constitutionally. The power to admit patients into the Cama Hospital rests solely with the lady superintendent and the two physicians. The lady superintendent is a certified trained nurse, and has been superintendent before in hospitals in England. She is quite capable of acting in emergencies in the absence of the physicians.

By the Jury : I do not remember the girl telling me during the time I was seeing my patients that a sick woman was below. I saw about sixty patients that morning.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, made the following deposition : Yesterday about four o'clock I made an autopsy of the body of the deceased, at the Cama Hospital. The body was very much emaciated. The internal organs presented no special disease, but had the appearance of being badly nourished. The only thing I could find was a large fibrous clot in the arch of the aorta, which I believe to be *post mortem*, From the negative *post mortem* appearances and the evidence I have heard, I am of opinion the cause of death was tetanus. The tetanus may have been attributable to parturition.

The coroner : Do you think that the several journeys the deceased had during her illness on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, from Cammateepoora to the General Hospital, the Cama Hospital and the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary, had anything to do with producing tetanus or accelerating the death.

Dr. Smith. I cannot say that. It is an unfortunate thing she had to go about so much undoubtedly. It may have accelerated her death, I cannot say it did.

Q. You have heard the evidence about the miles she had ridden ?

A. It may have accelerated death certainly. No doubt it was important she should be admitted into hospital at once.

Q. Then it is doubtful whether it is traumatic or idiopatic tetanus.

A. I could not say.

Q. If idiopatic, it would be very curable ?

A. People do recover from it. Strange to say in this country it is very common among the people but is not so easily got over as at home. As a rule it is the more likely to be recovered from.

Mr. Couzens recalled : The girl who came to me on Saturday did not say "Dr. Pechey" but "the doctor" told me to come next morning. I made myself fully understood to the Cama Hospital peon. I spoke to him in Hindustani.

At the suggestion of a juror, the witness was confronted with the peon whom he addressed in Hindustani.

The coroner : The jurors have very clear proof that Mr. Couzens speaks Hindustani with fluency and that this peon saying he did not understand was all nonsense.

The Coroner then proceeded to sum up the evidence in the following terms :—Gentlemen of the jury : If you do not wish any of the other witnesses recalled it is my duty now to address you upon this very painful case. The evidence has been taken at considerable length because it involves a matter of considerable importance to the community; namely, with reference to the reception of persons seriously or dangerously ill into public institutions of which the hospital in which you are now holding this inquiry is one. This evidence taken before you must be divided into two parts to enable you to return your verdict according to the oath which I have administered to you. You must in forming your verdict keep yourself within the evidence which has been submitted to you. On nothing that you may have heard outside, on nothing that you may have discussed with your friends, on nothing except what is recorded in these depositions may your verdict be based. What that record puts before you you are entitled to use to the fullest extent and to return your verdict accordingly. The first point is what was the cause of her death ? You have two witnesses upon that. You have first Dr. Pechey who attended the deceased for the few hours that she was in hospital who observed those tetanic symptoms and saw her die or at least treated her just previous to death, when suffering from those symptoms. She says that the cause of death was tetanus, she believes, following the confinement. Then, Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, who was asked to make a *post mortem* examination comes and gives his evidence. Dr. Pechey speaks of the case before death. Dr. Sidney Smith speaks of it after death. He finds nothing in the system to account for her death *post mortem*. That clot was not the cause of death but formed after death. At present I am entitled to tell you, as far as is known at present, it is not easy certainly, if it is possible at all, to find any *post mortem* evidence to show death occurred from tetanus and from nothing else. There is nothing of that kind, nor does Dr. Smith tell you he has found any, but he says that from the negative evidence he is of opinion that the cause of death was tetanus, and that this tetanus probably followed the confinement. Therefore the medical evidence is entirely to this effect, that the cause of death was tetanus, and that this tetanus may have arisen from injury, or that there may have been no way of tracing its origin. If you are satisfied that she died from this affection, then the next point and that is the most important point with which you have to do is, did that death occur in the ordinary way ? Was it attended by any particular set of circumstances which might have prevented it, or is anybody to be blamed for anything connected with the death of the deceased ? The first remark that I have to make with reference to that is on the question asked of Dr. Smith whether the number of journeys such as the deceased underwent in those victorias and in the palky had anything to do with with accelerating death. Dr. Smith says "yes," he believed that those journeys accelerated her death. Or it might be put in another way, that it would have been better if the deceased had not had those journeys. One journey was absolutely necessary because Mr. Lateward who seems to have known her and to have been very kind to them, wished her to go to hospital where she would get the care, the atmosphere, the nourishment and the medical treatment of a hospital. In trying to get to the hospital the evidence is that she was from early on Saturday until Monday morning finding admission and on Monday morning she is brought here and in a few hours she dies. The evidence upon that you must consider very carefully with reference to the General Hospital, with reference to this hospital, and with reference to the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary. The evidence given is that this is a public hospital and that this is a hospital for the poor. On Saturday last there was one spare bed in this hospital, there was room to take her in and the evidence also from Miss Ellaby is that Europeans are not excluded from this hospital. That bed was available, but Dr. Pechey goes on to say in her evidence, "If a bed is not available in a large place like this I would make accommodation and I would take a patient in" Then you must consider how it was that the deceased did not get into this hospital. This is where the difficulty of the evidence lies. You have Couzens the husband swearing very distinctly on one side, you have that girl on the other, you have this Portugese compounder on the third side, and you have this sepoy ----these four witnesses not agreeing at all. It is for you to cast aside whatever evidence of these four you do not approve of and to take such evidence as you think commends itself to you as good and honest and reliable, and upon that evidence to assign your verdict. I say that is your duty and I have no doubt that as prudent jurymen you will consider that point. With reference to the medical officers all I have to say is that there is nothing to prove that either of the honorary physicians saw the deceased at all until the order was given by Dr. Pechey on Monday morning for her to come here. She came here and was admitted at once by Dr. Ellaby so that when she came here with a ticket there was no difficulty about it. Well then the question for you is. Is a ticket always necessary ? Can a dying person always bring a ticket ? Persons may find themselves in the very jaws of death with cholera, with hæmorrhages, with fractures, with crushing of portions of the body and a variety of ways. Therefore it is not reasonable to suppose dying persons can come with tickets, or go somewhere else to get tickets ; that is absurd. A public hospital is a public hospital, and if a person comes under such circumstances very seriously dangerously and alarmingly ill and seeks for admission and is turned away the responsibility for that turning away rests upon the officers of that institution with this exception, if the officers have taken proper precautions and have put up printed rules or written rules and have conveyed their authority for the admission of person under all circumstances. In public hospitals a physician cannot always be in attendance and someone must be in attendance day and night to admit any patient at any moment on very serious and urgent cases Then if it is proved that that person, or any of those persons, were at fault, and the sick man or woman goes away and death is aggravated by that sending away, the person committing such an offence may be charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder or with committing a grossly negligent act. These are offences under two different sections of the Penal Code. I say that there is no connecting evidence that either Dr. Ellaby or Dr. Pehey saw the deceased. Dr. Ellaby's evidence is very important on that one point as to what occurred on Saturday because that appears to be the unfortunate morning when if anything went wrong it went wrong then. She says "I may have been informed during the time I was engaged in the dispensary work that a woman was sick down stairs" and "the girl may have said to me that there was a woman downstairs sick when I had completed the dispensary work" but there certainly was no intimation conveyed to Dr. Ellaby if you accept her own statement and there seems to be no reason for doubting it, that the message ever reached her which ought to have been conveyed to her with the same earnestness as that of the man Couzens. Remember that he used the words, though he did it to a sepoy, "For God's sake." Now "For God's sake in the English language means something terrible, no man would use these words except under very great stress and anxiety. If you believe his evidence he sent with that girl a very serious message, a most urgent message to the physician, and it is for you to say whether messages connected with dangerous disease, with dangerous illness, should go through such a timid girl as that. Possibly they might fail altogether, possibly if there had been a better woman, a stronger-minded woman doing the duty of carrying such messages, she would have gone to Dr. Ellaby and said "There is a sick woman very dangerously ill downstairs," for Couzens had taken the girl to the victoria and shown her the deceased ; she admits it herself. She is said to be the registrar, the person who takes down the names, but you see what is brought before you is almost a child—a child in age, a child in stature, and much less than a child in nervous adaptability. Such a girl as that might not convey that message and it might be a matter of great moment, a matter of life and death. We might even say that if the doctors of that dispensary have to be asked for admission to this hospital, it will be better if that upstairs there is locked up, and used for something else, and the doctors did their work downstairs where they might be got at for persons, like this, if that evidence of Couzens is to be relied upon, if Dr. Ellaby could have been seen, he would have shouted "My wife is dangerously ill, come and look at her," but the doctor is upstairs and out of his reach. Now about the lady superintendent. The lady superintendent is stated to have the power to admit, and I do not doubt it. She is in some respect the analogue of what a house-surgeon is in all well-conducted European hospitals, always on the premises with a certain amount of competency, able to give aid in certain emergencies, and entrusted with the power of receiving patients day or night in urgent cases. An ordinary case will of course be received into hospital on the orders of the visiting physicans, but urgent cases, it is stated here on evidence, she has power to admit at any time. There is no evidence that anybody went to the lady superintendent. One witness says she was at her breakfast and he did not want to disturb her. There is rather evidence that this peon was obstructing the man, Couzens. It is for you to say whether the peon instead of helping him did really obstruct the man. If there had been no peon here he might have found his way about the hospital and perhaps have come upon the lady superintendent. So far as the hospital is to be considered you have really to consider the position of the peon and the compounder, and to say whether you really think these two men actually obstructed the case and prevented it getting to the lady superintendent. Then the dying woman is sent away and carried round the city for many miles afterwards, it may be through ignorance, it may be through the want of systematic rules; but if it occurs, it becomes a very serious question as to the efficiency of an institution like this. The whole question is, can people dangerously sick get admittance here day or night at any time? If you think taking all this evidence into consideration that any person connected with this unfortunate matter has been doing what should not have been done, you are to bring your charge against that person if you think by his neglect or by his action he has accelerated the death of the deceased. On the other hand if you are not able to bring home to anybody either of those charges of the Penal Code of culpable homicide not amounting to murder or the commission of a grossly negligent act, then it will be for you to return a verdict that she died from tetanus according as the doctors say. Anything else that you may have to say with reference to the admission of patients into the hospital, if you think there is any deficiency of rules, if there is anything as the hospital is now carried on which permits people who might come here seriously and dangerously ill, being sent away and their deaths accelrated, it is of course your duty to return your opinion on that point in the verdict which you may deliver.

After deliberating for three quarters of an hour the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, that death resulted from tetanus. They appended the following rider to the verdict: (1) The jury are of opinion that the sufferings of the deceased might have been diminished had she been admitted into hospital at an earlier period. (2) The jury are further of opinion that printed rules should be established for the guidance of the subordinates of the Cama Hospital. In recording this verdict the coroner asked the jury of they understood by using the word "sufferings" that tetanus was a painful disease and the foreman replied in the affirmative.

The Coroner: Then you do not convict anybody?

The foreman: No, Sir, we do not.

Dr. Pechey (to the coroner): May I make one remark about that?

The coroner: The Queen of England cannot.

The enquiry was then closed after an adjourned sitting of nearly four hours.

THE GIBBONS CASE.

The following is a copy of a memorial to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, on behalf of Mr. Gibbons, dated Gauhati, the 6th instant, supported by a large number of signatures:—

To W. E. Ward, C.S., Chief Commissioner of Assam, Shillong, dated Gauhati, 6th of September, 1886: We the undersiged, on behalf of the European and native residents of this district, most respectfully beg to submit this memorial to you in hopes that you will be pleased to exercise the prerogative of mercy vested in you to modify the sentence passed by a Divisional Bench of the High Court on Mr. F. W. Gibbons for the offence of forgery, the said Mr. Gibbons being now in this district, having been landed in a bad state of health from the mail steamer while on his way to the Alipur Jail. The reasons for our approaching you on this subject are as follows:—

1st. The accused was unanimously acquitted by a mixed jury of European and natives before whom he was tried in the Sibsaugar District. Although the Hon. Judges have differed from the jury, we submit that the fact of the jury having unanimously acquitted Mr. Gibbons ought to receive great weight in an application for mercy.

2nd. Your memorialists have carefully read the record of the trial, and they would call special attention to the fact that Mr. Gibbons never practised any deception throughout the lamentable transaction which led to his trial. He never denied or endeavoured to conceal from the cooly or the inspector the actual manner in which the deed was prepared, and there are strong grounds for believing that he was unintentionally led into committing the offence of what the Divisional Bench of the High Court have found him legally guilty.

3rd. A bench of five Judges of the High Court who were appointed by the Hon. the Chief Justice to consider a rule for revising the proceedings of the Divisional Bench which convicted Mr. Gibbons having decided on technical grounds that the rule cannot be entertained, we, your memorialists, have no option but to approach you with this respectful prayer that such orders may be passed as it may seem fit to reduce the severe sentence passed on the accused, and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SUICIDE OF ALEXANDER KRAPOTKIN.

Alexander Krapotkin, a Siberian exile, the elder brother of the well-known Prince Krapotkin, shot himself at Tomsk, on August 6, at the age of forty-five. He had translated into Russian "The Principles of Biology" of Herbert Spencer, Page's "Philosopy of Geology," Maxwell's "Theory of Heat," and for several years contributed to Russian periodicals reviews of the progress of physical astronomy, much prized by Russian astronomers. When at Minusinsk, and later on, at Tomsk, he busily worked at a great astronomical undertaking, in which he submitted to a strongly scientific criticism all our present knowledge on the structure of the stellar systems and the architectonics of the stellar groups. The insuperable difficulties which an exile to Siberia has to struggle against did not permit the author bringing it up to a date more advanced than 1879, and the work remained therefore unpublished—Krapotkin proposing to revise it as soon as he would be liberated—there being hope that he would be liberated from administrative exile in September this year. The prohibition to stay, after his liberation, in any university town of Russia, where he would have found the means of revising his work, was one of the black points of his future life.

A SWIM THROUGH THE NIAGARA RAPIDS.

Some particulars are given of the feat of swimming the whirlpool rapids of Niagara by the ex-policeman from Boston, named William J. Kendall. He wore nothing save an ordinary cork life preserver. Diving into the water, Kendall swam half a dozen strokes towards the centre of the river, when he was caught in the eddy, which carried him back towards the Falls then down the rapids in the counter current. As he reached the boiling water Kendall assumed a perpendicular position, treading the water. In this way he struck the first breaker, which submerged him for a moment; then his hands appeared with a swimming motion as the huge waves dashed him high in the air. Then began the race between life and death. Kendall did not try to dive, because he believed that Webb split his head by striking a rock while diving through the breakers. The rapids tumbled him about, keeping him most of the time submerged, and once tossing him ten feet out of the water. Then he was sucked under for half a minute, re-appearing several hundred yards further down. "That killed him;" shouted an eye-witness, and as his body was apparently lifeless when he entered the whirpool a few minutes later everybody believed him dead. Up to that time he had been about three minutes going three-quarters of a mile. Soon after entering the whirpool he was drawn under, reappearing a few hundred feet away. Two minutes later, to the surprise of everybody, he was seen to be alive, and began to swim towards the Canada shore. In ten minutes he reached the rock, clinging to it, but he, not having strength to climb upon it, was helped ashore, completely exhausted. The trip through the rapids occupied just five minutes. He was taken to the hotel, where brandy soon revived him. Kendall has made the following statement:—

A few days ago I had a discussion with a party of friends about Webb's death. I maintained that he was killed by the rocks, and that a good swimmer with luck could get through by keeping on the top. Finally one man said he would bet 500 dols. that no one could do it. I offered to wager 1,000 dols. that I would do it within a week. Others bet, and I believe ten thousand dollars depended upon the results. I shall get two thousand dollars any way, and I supposed the friends who win will give me something besides. There is not enough money in the whole world to induce me to make that trip again. While going through the rapids I was tossed and tumbled until I knew not where I was. The weight of the waves was terrible. I was pounded until I became sore all over. I knew nothing while going through, though I realized that I turned three complete somersaults, such was the force of the back waves. When I entered the whirpool I was in pretty good condition; but when I found myself spinning around like a top and being drawn down with irresistible force I thought I would sell out my bets for three cents and consider I was doing well. I lost consciousness for a few moments, then, when I was shot up I should judge fifty feet from where I was drawn down, I was completely exhausted, and knew that now it was a struggle for life. Then it was that I threw myself on my back, and pushed for shore. It was that terrible whirl that made me so sick.

The doctors say that the only injury he has sustained is that he is black and blue all over.

RUSSIA AND BATOUM.

The official correspondence between England and Russia relative to the imperial announcement concerning the closing of the Port of Batoum has been presented to Parliament. It opens with a despatch, dated July 3, from Lord Rosebery to Sir R. Morrier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The Foreign Secretary wrote that M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador here, had given him a notice announcing the intention of the Czar to terminate the arrangement embodied in the 59th Article of the Treaty of Berlin, constituting Batoum a free port. M. de Staal accompanied this document with personal ex planations, to which Lord Rosebery replied:—

I told his Excellency that, in my opinion, the matter, though it did not concern this country alone but affected all the Powers signatory of the Treaty of Berlin, was most grave. Its gravity consisted mainly in this, that Russia, of her own motion, and without consulting the other Signatory Powers, had declared null one of the principal stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, and one which had been taken as a set-off against the relinquishment of claims which were considered essential by the British Representatives at the Congress.

In illustration of this the despatch quotes the passages from the 14th Protocol of July 6, 1878, when the question of Batoum was discussed. It then proceeds:—

Resuming my obervations, I contended that to say Russia could free herself from this engagement on the ground that it was a spontaneous declaration of the late Emperor's was not a valid argument. In the first place, if we were not to consider the declarations of the Emperor as binding, where were we to find, in Russia, the Government and the authority whose declarations could be considered as valid? In the second place, it was to be remarked that, as the Protocol clearly showed, the Emperor's declaration with regard to Batoum was in the nature of a solemn contract between his Imperial Majesty and the other Powers, and in no sense a free gift of his own unaccompanied by other stipulations. I did not think it necessary to call his Excellency's attention to the Annex of Protocol No. 1 of the Black-Sea Conference, which was signed in London, the 17th January, 1871. But, familiar as that document is, I cannot close this despatch without repeating its terms to your Excellency:—"The Plenipotentiaries of North Germany, of Austria-Hungary, of Great Britain, of Italy, of Russia, and of Turkey, assembled to-day in Conference, recognise that it is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a Treaty, nor modify the stipulations therfof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement." Without this citation, even a *prima facie* review of the Russian Note would be obviously incomplete.

Lord Rosebery wrote again to Sir R. Morrier on July 13, and, after alluding to his previous despatch, he continued:—

It is necessary, without loss of time, to define the attitude of her Majesty's Government in face of this proceeding. In the first place, it must be understood that her Majesty's Government cannot accept the view that this step on the part of Russia does not constitute an infraction of the Treaty of Berlin, of which, indeed, it obliterates a distinct stipulation. Granting the doctrine, which, as far as her Majesty's Government are aware, is an entirely novel one, that the spontaneous declaration of his Majesty the late Emperor is not to be considered as binding because it was spontaneous; it cannot be denied that its embodiment in the Treaty placed it on the same footing as any other part of that instrument. If this be not so, for what reason was it inserted? Had it merely been desired to place an intention on record, the statements in the Protocol were more than sufficient. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government cannot recognise any amount of commercial inconvenience as furnishing a justification for a peremptory declaration of the Russian Government on its whole sole authority that this portion of the Treaty is to be regarded as no longer valid. The question, from this point of view, is one which concerns all the Powers parties to the Declaration of the 19th January, 1871, and to the Treaty of Berlin. Apart from the position of Great Britain as one of those Powers, her Majesty's Government have little or no material interest in the question. As a matter of commerce, it may be remarked that the trade of France with Batoum is much the most considerable, that of Turkey comes next, and that of Great Britain is relatively small. Nor are there any further interests involved which mainly concern this country. Other Powers are no doubt directly or indirectly affected by the alteration of the commercial status of Batoum, but her Majesty's Government do not feel that this is sensibly the case so far as Great Britain is concerned. One direct, supreme, and perpetual interest, however, is no doubt at stake in this transaction—that of the binding force and sanctity of international engagements. Great Britain is ready at all times and in all seasons to uphold that principle, and she cannot palter with it in the present instance. Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, consent to recognise or associate themselves in any shape or form with this proceeding of the Russian Government. They are compelled to place on record their view that it constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, unsanctioned by the Signatory Powers, that it tends to make future Conventions of the kind difficult, if not impossible, and to cast doubt at least on those already concluded. It must be for the other Powers to judge how far they can acquiesce in this breach of an international engagement. But in no case can her Majesty's Government have any share in it. It must rest upon the sole responsibility of its authors.

The correspondence closes with the following, from the Russian Chancellor, M. de Giers, to the representative of his Government in London:—

St. Petersburg, July 10 (22), 1816.

M. l'Ambassadeur,—The English Ambassador, has handed to me, by direction of his Government, a despatch from Lord Rosebery, of which I annex a copy herewith. I did not conceal from Sir R. Morrier the painful surprise which this communication caused me, and especially the accusation made against a Great Power of violating the faith of Treaties. I replied it with all the strength of my convictions. When communicating to the Governments a notice which might affect their commerce, the Imperial Cabinet did not consider themselves called upon to enter into any discussion with regard to an administrative and commercial measure of a purely internal character. But I added that, as the Government of her Britannic Majesty had thought it right to make observations to us, taking their stand on the Treaty of Berlin, I reserved the right of informing them of our views on the subject after having taken the orders of his Majesty the Emperor. Be good enough to tell Lord Rosebery that we adhere to our opinion that the spontaneous declaration of the intention of the Emperor to make Batoum a free port did not constitute an obligation, and that, consequently, the modification of that intention, which circumstances require, could not be considered as a departure from engagements which did not exist. You have already been instructed to put forward this view. I have nothing to add to the judicious observations which you have made on the subject. It follows that the protocol of London of 1871, appealed to by Lord Rosebery, is in no way applicable to the present case. As regards the Treaty of Berlin, I will not mention the instances in which it has been violated. I will confine myself to calling attention to the fact that the Imperial Cabinet have given sufficient proof of their respect for that Act in so far as it was intended to preserve the peace of the East and of Europe. It is not owing to us that its complete observance, with the support of all the Powers, did not prevent the troubles which have agitated the Peninsula of the Balkans and affected the balance of powers there. You can assure Lord Rosebery that the Imperial Cabinet, are still anxious to contribute to the consolidation of the general peace, in the hope that the Powers who have fixed and guaranteed its bases will themselves respect them. You will be good enough to read this despatch to Lord Rosebery, and leave a copy of it with his Excellency.—Receive, &c.,

(Signed) GIERS.

THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.

A running match between W. G. George (an ex-amateur), of Worcester, and W. Cummings, of Paisley, took place at the Lille-bridge Grounds, West Brompton, on Monday, Aug. 23. The stakes were £100 a side. George got into his stride very quickly, and although he had lost the toss for choice of positions, and was, of course, on the outside of the track, before thirty yards had been covered he was leading by about a yard and a half. Separated by this distance the men ran until near the completion of the first quarter mile (time 58 secs.), when Cummings ran a little wide and got up to within less than a yard of his opponent. In the second and third laps the tactics were very similar, the men keeping close together all through. Just on the completion of the three-quarters of a mile, in 3 mins. 7½ secs. from the start, Cummings dashed to the front and was soon leading by two yards and a half. George at once went into hot pursuit, until within about two hundred yards of the finish, when Cummings was compelled to slacken his pace, and George, with his long raking stride succeeded in getting on terms with his opponent very quickly. A brief struggle then ensued, Cummings being the first to yield, as he ceased to persevere when but a hundred yards remained to be covered; and George, at once coming away, finally finished by himself, amid a scene of great excitement, in the wonderful time of 4 mins. 12¾ secs.—thus beating all previous times, both amateur and professional, the record having been 4 mins. 16¼ secs., made by Cummings a little over five years ago.

THE INDIAN VISITORS IN DUBLIN.

At the farewell luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, to the Indian and Colonial visitors:—

Sir Henry Daly, who was received with loud applause, said he had the honour to stand before them that day, not as the representative of any Colony—he should be proud to represent any one of them—but as the representative of the Reception Committee which was formed in London for the reception of their distinguished guests. He, in association with his gallant comrade, S. M. Brown—(applause)—were chosen to have the honour of coming to this glorious country with the guests who represented all the climes over which the British flag floated. (Cheers.) They had heard from the Lord Mayor, who spoke with all the eloquence which belonged only to his own country—an eloquence with which they had heard Father Delaney speak—they had heard him describe the feelings with which the Irish people had welcomed them. Sir Saul Samuel on the previous night had truly said that Irish colonists were monuments of success. He (Sir Henry Daly) could also state his impressions. He was a soldier, and had much to do with soldier in foreign parts. He had been associated with the Irish soldier. He had seen him fight, and had seen him in struggles and troubles, and he had seen him always act with discipline and order, standing by his leader, and, if need be, dying with him. (Cheers.) It was honour to Ireland, it was honour to England, it was honour to this grand old country to receive such guests as were present. The Lord Mayor had spoken of ancient countries, and he (the speaker) found that around that table were men representing countries with 250,000 inhabitants, who remembered Melbourne when it was not inhabited by 100 people. (Hear, hear.) They spoke of the magnificence of the Empire, but the Empire was made by their own countrymen—their own flesh and blood. The men who came home to them were their friends and brothers, who when they returned to the place from whence they came would take back with them the recollection of the welcome they received and keep it alive in their hearts, and those members would serve in maintaining the glories of their great old Empire—glories which nothing would dim. (Applause.) He was a visitor, but he claimed to be an Irishman. (Cheers.) All his associations were with Ireland, and although fortune casts them out, or, as the Lord Mayor last night said, expatriated them, they could still come back, warmed with the love of their country. He wished that he could speak in a manner becoming the toast—to tell them how strong was the feeling of gratitude which the guests entertained towards the citizens of Dublin for the great reception they had given them, but those who would follow him would tell them how they would carry back to distant lands the reminiscences of their visit to Ireland, and the feelings which they would entertain would serve to cement more firmly the existing hands of love and brotherhood. (Cheers.)

Mr. Nazier, who was warmly received, said he had read somewhere in his young days that some were born great, some achieved greatness, and some had greatness thrust upon them. He belonged to the latter category, and he felt so more particularly in the presence of Mr. Bhownagree, who was a Royal Commissioner of India. He had been told that they had no right to the hospitality which they were receiving in Dublin. (Cries of "Oh," and Voices—"You have.") But if the Colonials were brothers and sisters and sons who had a right to hospitality. The Indians were subjects of the British Queen who was the Indians' Empress. (Loud cheers.) He would assure them that the sympathies of the Indians were with the Irish, as he was sure the sympathies of the Irish were with the Indians. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr Bhownagree expressed the pleasure which it gave him to express on behalf of the visitors the gratitude they felt for the hospitable reception which they had received in Dublin. From the moment of their arrival they had been taken up by a body of Irish citizens—of loyal Irishmen—loyal subjects of one Sovereign, to whom the people of Ireland and India were equally attached. But asking for rights, and asking for justice was not disloyalty either in Ireland or in India. (Applause.) Nothing was further from his mind than talking politics, but he would proclaim in the united voice of Ireland and India that the feeling of loyalty to the reigning Sovereign was common to the people of each country. He desired to express the deep sense of gratitude which the visitors felt for the welcome which they had received, and he could only say that if any Irishmen came to India the people there might be poor in the manifestations of their hospitality, but they would be equally warm in their expressins of loyalty and attachment towards the Sovereign.

ENCORE BOULANGER, TOUJOURS BOULANGER.

Formerly, says the *Gaulois*, everything finished with songs; now the end of everything is pounds, shillings, and pence, and so during the past three or four days the one cry of the Camelots on the Boulevards has been, "Demand the biography of General Boulanger, his feats of arms and his wounds, two sous." Neither the friends of the Minister nor his enemies will acknowledge the brochure, of which no fewer than 125,000 copies were sold in Paris alone before an impetus to the sale was given by an attempt on the part of Gen. Boulanger to obtain its withdrawal. This speculative business embarked in at the expense of the Minister of War has prompted one of the smartest skits that have appeared in the Paris papers for some time past. In the centre of the news pages of the *Gaulois* appears a column of advertisements drawn up on the lines usually adopted by firms desiring to puff their merchandise. The *redaction* claim the indulgence of readers for the error in the making up the paper, adding that by a curious coincidence it is only a question of M. Boulanger. And, indeed, most of the advertising devices with which Parisians are familiar have been introduced in this column in a manner calculated to bring into ridicule the Minister. "Amer Boulanger," "4!1811 Grande Chapellerie Boulanger'. "Au Ministre, articles pour voyageurs," and one or two medical announcements are amongst the ordinary lines. "Beni soit le jour" commences the testimonials setting forth the advantages of the use of the Antipilivore Boulanger, and another reference readily appreciated is that recommending a house in the Boulevard St. Germaint where the War Office is situated, for arms without precision, air pocket-pistols and harmless presents. "La Tapageuse" refers to a sewing-machine guaranteed to make as much noise as Boulange himself, and for the "Lesserp Boulanger" is claimed the capability of turning out 2,000 letters an hour. The German adjective Klein is employed as a proper name and followed immediately by "Cœur de Boulanger" (valse) in a mock music-seller's advertisement shows how conveniently a *mélange* of languages can be made to cover an unkind thrust. Amongst the other new music chez Klein is the "Grenade au Champagne" (quadrille), "Barbe d'Artichant" (polka), and "Dictatures Revees," while at the Nouvelle Libraire, Rue dues Boulangers are many "successes of the day," including "Boulanger en Pantoufles" "Voyage author Boulanger en 80 jours," "Boulanger Chezlin," "Boulanger chez les autres," "Boulpnger raconte per un temoign de sa vie" "La joie de vivre au temps de Boulanger," "Son Excellence Boulanger," "Boulanger lui-même, "Less confessions d'un Boulanger da Siecle." In the press is the complete correspondence of Gen. Boulanger with 2,000 *facsimiles*, and the theatre includes Boulanger's amuse" by Victor Meurice, and "Si j'etais Boulanger," with music by Wettge. Paris has been unusually amused with this this clever skit.

REMARKABLE EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.

An interesting account is given in some Vienna and German papers of excavations made by the French Dominican monks at Jerusalem on some land which they have lately acquired, about a furlong and a half outside the gate of Damascus. Six metres below the present level of the ground the workmen came on some arches of considerable extent, the walls of which had been very carefully built. At a short distance they found the basement of a chapel, before the entrance of which there was a tombstone covered with a long inscription. Unfortunately, this stone was stolen before any one thought of copying the inscription, and no trace of it could be obtained. About the middle of their property they found a large well-preserved mosaic, and upon the space all around being cleared the bases and other remains of great pillars were discovered. It is presumed that this is the site of the great basilica built in the fifth century in honour of St Stephen by Eudoxia, the wife of Arcadius, the first of the long line of Eastern Emperors. Still more remarkable is the discovery made just on the boundary of the estate. While digging the trench for the foundations of the boundary-wall which the Dominicans wished to build the ground gave way, and one of the workmen disappeared. On clearing out the place they came on a large and beautiful hall which had been cut out of the rock; where the rock failed the gap was filled by admirable masonry. From two of the sides two large doorways led into two vaulted tombs, all of equal size. On each side of the vault there was a resting-place for one coffin, and at the end opposite the entrance places for two. At the farthest end of the great hall a passage led to another excavated vault, in which stood three great covered sarcophagi. It is suggested that these sarcophagi contain the remains of Helena Queen of Abiadenos and her sons. The quantity of bones found in these chambers was very great. In the middle of the great hall, in a hollow specially prepared, a sort of long metal box was found. It was adorned with representations of children holding garlands up on high. Unfortunately there was no inscription, nor anything which could furnish a clue to the period or the purpose of these sepulchral chambers.

GERMAN POLICY IN THE EAST.

For the English people the most interesting feature in the Bulgarian *coup'd Etat* is not, as some Continental authorities have supposed, the deposition of a brave Prince, but the manner in which the two Governments of Central Europe have received the news. The inspired Press of Berlin and Vienna have received in the same spirit, and reviewed it in the same terms. The *North German Gazette* says, "German interests will not be affected by this or any other Bulgarian movements." The Austrian *Fremdenblatt* writes, "The event is hardly likely to pass out of the sphere of diplomacy, nor is it probable that it will be deprived of its present local character." To the dense minds of Englishmen these similar statements argue foreknowledge and they stimulate curiosity as to what German policy in the East really is.

English writers of all kinds seem to have assumed as an unquestionable political axiom that Germany would never allow Russia to obtain a hold on the straits leading out of the Black Sea because a German interest, the trade of the Danube, would thereby suffer. This statement has been reiterated over and over again until it has become among ourselves rank hereby to question it. The effect among German statesmen who until 20 years ago accepted its soundness as completely as we accepted it still, of the repetition of this truism has been to suggest doubt and to encourage scepticism of its being quite as true as it appeared. So far as North German public men are concerned, they have for several years been coming to the conviction that the injury to German interests from Russian encroachment south of the Danube is very much of a myth, that such injury as would be incurred could be compensated for in a different way, and that even the ultimate occupation of Constantinople by Russia is not necessarily an event that must entail war between Germany and Russia. If these statements are true reflections of the Chancellor's Eastern policy, and they are the unconcealed views of some of the most trusted and distinguished of his subordinates, it necessarily follows that English opinion is very much at fault in judging what the action of Berlin will be at the future stages of the Eastern question. These gentlemen have an unpleasant way of smiling when told that the Danube is an essential artery of German trade, and refer one to statistics to show that it has greatly fallen off, and proved itself unable to compete with railways and Hamburg. The Danube has also been declared a free highway, and of course Russia closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in the event of her obtaining Constantinople would be a different matter from Russia keeping free and open those routes to the ocean. The serious point is that Berlin statesmen contemplate the time arriving when Russia shall be in occupation of Constantinople, with Germany acquiescing in the *fait accompli*. They may not wish to accelerate that event, but they will not go to war to prevent it. When that time comes we shall probably be told by the *North German Gazette* that "German interests will not be affected by any movements in Roumelia and on the Bosphorus."

The Viennese statesmen are not educated up to the point of perfection in self-restraint attained by their Berlin allies, and the philosophy of the North Germans, who are acquiring the whole commerce of Central Europe by other routes than the Danube, might not succeed in overriding the instincts of self-preservation of Austria and Hungary. Of course Germany acquiesces in the fact of the greater stake of her southern ally in the Eastern question, and will second all the demands for compensation, which the Emperor-King may deem necessary for his personal dignity and his subjects' interests. Each Russian advantage will be followed by a sop to Austria, and each step of aggrandizement taken by the Czar to the south will be accompanied by a corresponding movement on the part of Francis Joseph. The two Emperors at Gastein determined not to balk their Imperial brother in his desire to gratify his sense of injured honour in his personal duel with Prince Alexander; but we may be sure that the Emperor of of Austria stipulated for his taking some action of his own in keeping the balance level south of the Danube. There are rumours that Austria has decided to annex Bosnia and Hertzegovina, and that final injury to the Treaty of Berlin is not likely to be seriously resented by any Government, but it may be that Austria has been encouraged to take a more important step which would convert the present jubilation in Russia into a state of doubt as to whether the Czar had not been outwitted.

The policy of Germany, broadly defined, is not to place herself in unequivocal opposition to Russia's desire to reach Constantinople. While availing herself of any local means of delaying the event, she counts on providing for the new situation by moving Austria forward along a parallel line to the Ægean, and satisfying Austro-Hungarian opinion with an opening to the sea at Salonica. The event which we regard with anxiety—Russia—Russia at Constantinople—Prince Bismarck is preparing to face with complacency and those who are required to conform to his views declare that Russia will be relatively weaker to Germany and Austria when she has attained her desire of centuries. The policy of Prince Bismarck is necessarily inimical to England. He will not oppose Russia's expansion on lines previously submitted to and approved by him. Russia may do what she likes in Asia. The platonic friendship he has expressed for Turkey and is now expressing for China will not induce him to move hand or foot to thwart Russia in Armenia and Central Asia. He has to look after the interests of Germany, not of England. They do not happen to have much in common, and he leaves England to look after her own interests alone because he is slightly sceptical of her ability to do so effectually.—*Times.*

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S LEADERSHIP.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* says that Lord Randolph Churchill, in his capacity of leader of the House of Commons, is developing some new qualities—qualities which cause some surprise in the minds of those who can recall his Lordship's mercurial temperament and habits in days that are quite recent. He seems to have modelled his Parliamentary style very much upon that of Mr. Disraeli. Like Mr. Disraeli, he is all life and fire when he is speaking, but when he is at rest he might be of stone for all the mobility that is to be found in his features. In vain did Mr. T. P. O'Connor taunt him on Aug. 20, with inconsistencies and almost double-dealing. Lord Randolph's face was as inscrutable as the countenance of the Sphinx, and though Mr. O'Connor tried a little playful humour, and though the Chancellor's colleagues permitted themselves the luxury of a laugh, he himself was absolutely insensible to the point of the jokes. Being thus foiled in his attacks, Mr. O'Connor tried the influence of a little gentle misrepresentation, which had an effect, though not quite the way he wanted. Lord Randolph Churchill had said that the commission on rents would report in the spring of next year. By an easy transposition of seasons Mr. O'Connor made this into summer, and then it became apparent that, inattentive as the Chancellor apparently was, he was in reality no more asleep than Mr. Disraeli was in his abstracted moods. "I never said a word about summer," ejaculated Lord Randolph, without rising from his seat; and Mr. O'Connor was forced to retract. Altogether it may be said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has entered upon his arduous duties in a most conscientious spirit and with a laudable desire to eschew past errors and to improve for the future.

This description of Lord Randolph Churchill's attitude on the Treasury Bench is made the subject of some comments by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who says:—

"He is compared with Disreali for Sphinx-like immobility. Unfortunately for this comparison, Lord Randolph is a nervous man—a very nervous man—and the Earl of Beaconsfield was not. It so happens the other night I was sitting opposite to the Treasury bench for two hours; and the one thing which impressed me above all others was the nervousness of the leader of the house. He came in after dinner; he sat down in his place, and he almost immediately assumed his normal attitude. The left hand was raised to the lips; the left elbow rested upon the right hand, and that hand upon the thigh. The fingers of the left hand were very actively employed upon the moustache. It was stroked! it was twisted at both ends; it was seized in the middle and forced over the edge of the upper lip towards the teeth, as if the object were to bite it. And this was done over and over again—not mechnically, from the mere force of habit, but with varying degrees of energy, corresponding with the nervous tension produced by agitated thought. The noble lord turns to the left to speak to a colleague, and the right hand takes the place of the left in continuing the manipulation of the moustache. After some minutes of vigorous, but apparently quite unconscious, devotion to the moustache, the nervous tension seems to be relaxed, the hand is withdrawn from the face, both hands are clasped for a time, and then the arms are folded. With clasped hands or folded arms, the speaker for the time being is listened to with apparent unconcern, but it is an assumed rather than a natural immobility of feature. To be Spinx-like, to remind one of Disraeli, it ought to be the normal aspect of countenance, always the same whoever is speaking, whatever is happening, and it ought not to be put on simply by way of suggesting insensibility to telling arguments of personal remarks. The temporary character is very soon manifest; for when the need for displaying callousness has passed, the mind takes up another train of thought, and some magnetic influence operates upon that nerve centre of the brain which brings one of the hands to the upper lip; and so the process described is renewed and repeated, subject to suspension and interruption by any incident or circumstance which necessitates a change of thought or a movement that diverts the hand from the moustache."

DR. O. W. HOLMES'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who left England on Saturday, August 21, for the United States, delivered the following farewell speech at Liverpool:—

Responding to the toast of health, Dr. Holmes said:—In rising to meet you I cannot help recalling my first visit to your noble and famous city. Passing through the city of Manchester, I had heard that there was a new mode of conveyance in operation between that city and Liverpool. A railway it was called, and a railway I had never seen, though I had travelled a good deal in Great Britain and on the Continent. So just to find that travelling on a railway was like, and to have a story to tell of its wonders, I booked myself for Liverpool, and whisked through the space between the two cities as if I had been shot from the mouth of a gigantic piece of ordnance. After a brief glance at your docks and public buildings I whisked back to Manchester like a return shot from another similiar weapon. Of the difference between the world of 1834 and that of 1886 I would not pretend to speak unless we had a lifetime at the table and the session of indefinite continuance afterwards; but what a difference to me in my first and second visit! I knew no human being in your great city, not one of its inhabitants, it may be, had ever heard my name. I came unwelcomed; I left without a God-speed on my journey. On my second visit I was met even before I landed by a delegation from one of your associations. If London is the throbbing heart of England, Liverpool is her warm hand, and that hand was stretched over the cold waves of the harbour to clasp my own in friendly greeting. It grieved me that I could not then accept your hospitalities. But the fatigues and trials of the voyage had made rest indispensable, both for my daughter and myself. We could think of nothing better than to take refuge within the ancient, venerable, most interesting, and delightfully somnolent city of Chester, where we were well housed and fed, and where we remained a few days quiet and contended as the indigenous tenants of the oldest and mouldiest of Cheshire cheeses. Refreshed by these days of repose, rendered agreeable by just enough sight-seeing to give the hours their due variety, we set forth again upon our travels. I cannot do justice to the manner in which we have been everywhere received. A few phrases are a most inadequate return for the months of loving and assiduous attentions through which we have been living. You need not ask me, therefore how I like England and Scotland. I cannot help loving them both, and I only regret that I could not accept a welcome awaiting me from my friends in warm-hearted Ireland; but there is some thing more than personal sentiment in my feelings at this moment. I know that my countrymen are gratified when the humblest of their fellow-citizens are cordially welcomed and honourably treated in our mother country. The courtesies that I have received have not been thrown away, however, much they may have exceeded my deserts. There are hundreds—yes, thousands, at home who have said as they read in the newspapers the record of all that has been done for me, "Inasmuch as you have done all this for one of the least of our brethren you have done it unto us"—and this my brief visit may add a filament to that ever-strengthening bond which binds the Imperial mother and her mightiest offspring in one sacred and —God in His infinite mercy grant—imperishable union. And I will say with one of the first generation of our Puritan exiles, "Farewell, dear, dear England." Let us trust that the waves which roll between us shall never drown our mutual affection, nor the storms that lash them into fury foreshadow any disturbance in the harmony of our parental and filial relation.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

Daily Prices—Beef—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	9
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast, large, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	3	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kid (Small)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0	14	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	10	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	10	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb.	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0	6	0
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. Salt, country, per lb.	0	4	6
Do. do. English, per lb	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0
Poultry—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	14	0
Do. middling, each	0	11	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	9	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Partridges, each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
Quails, per dozen	0	12	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	8
Bajri Do. per lb.	0	0	7
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	14	0
Babool, per candy	6	4	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	4	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	3	0
Kurmell, per candy	5	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	9
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	4	0
Fore do. do. per piece	1	0	0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0	14	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	12	0
Coulty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghantee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	8	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	6	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	6	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	0	0
Toor, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	8	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	12	0
Kong, per phurra	2	8	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. do. small, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	8
Do. do. small, per maund	0	13	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Turnips, large per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	6
French Beans, per seer	0	0	6
Brinjals, Nagpore per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	6
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	3	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	3
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	6
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatos, per seer	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Custard Apples, each	0	3	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Orange, large, per dozen	3	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	1	0	0
Melons, Water, large, each	2	12	0
Do. Musk, large, each	0	4	0
Do. do. small, each	0	2	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0	1	3
Pommegranate, Muscat, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1	0	0
Mangos, Afoos	6	0	0
Do. Common, per dozen	4	0	0
Grapes Cabul, per box	0	8	0
Pears, per dozen	0	9	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	3	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos, per dozen	0	14	0
Custard Apples, per seer	1	0	0
Fresh Fish—			
Pompret, white, large, per pair	0	10	0
Do. do. medium	0	8	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	3	0
Do. black, large, per pair	0	14	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	10	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small	0	6	0
Bouie, very large, per dozen	1	4	0
Ghoal, large, each	2	12	0
Do. small, each	2	4	0
Bhing, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Bawm, large, each	0	2	0
Prawns, small, per dozen	0	6	0
Crawfish, each	0	1	0
Bumlows, per score	0	0	6
Jiptee, per score	0	0	6
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	0
Lobsters, each	0	1	3
Dry Fish—			
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	3
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do.	7½ „	0	9	„
White Twist and Rolls	„ 13 „	2	0	„
Plain Brown Loaves	„ 15 „	1	3	„
Servants' Brown do.	„ 14 „	1	0	„

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotelkeepers, Private Families, Schools, Ship Masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payments, if they choose.

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Flour, per Seer, 1st sort		0	1	3
Rolong „	„	0	1	3
Flour „ 2nd sort	„	0	1	0
Rolong „	„	0	1	0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day; viz., from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" [illegible] the teeth from all [illegible] the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, [illegible] a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a [illegible] to the breath. It removes all [illegible] from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. [illegible] Floriline, being composed in part of [illegible] is delicious to the taste [illegible] of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all [illegible] throughout the world. [illegible] The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4 019,15	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

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PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
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2,047 PROPOSALS for....................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30			35			40			45		
	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Premium ...	21	5	4	24	8	8	28	10	0	33	14	8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

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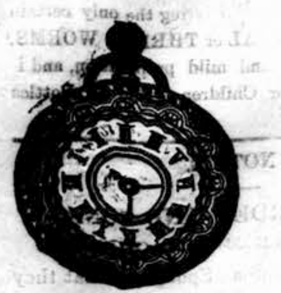
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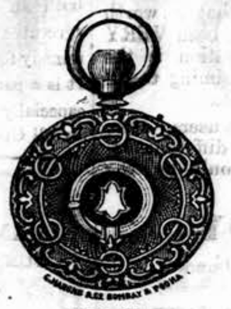
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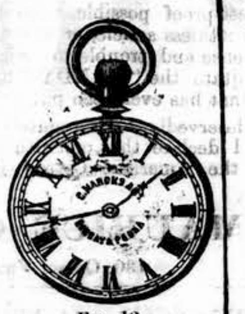
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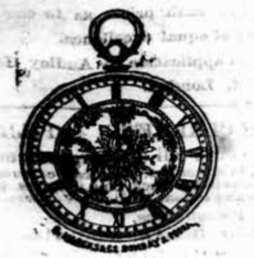
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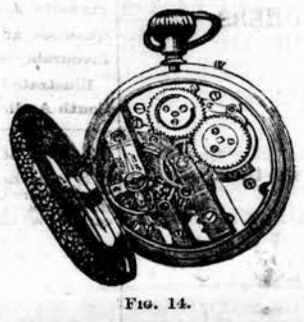
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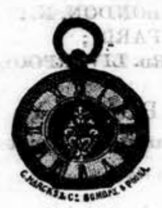
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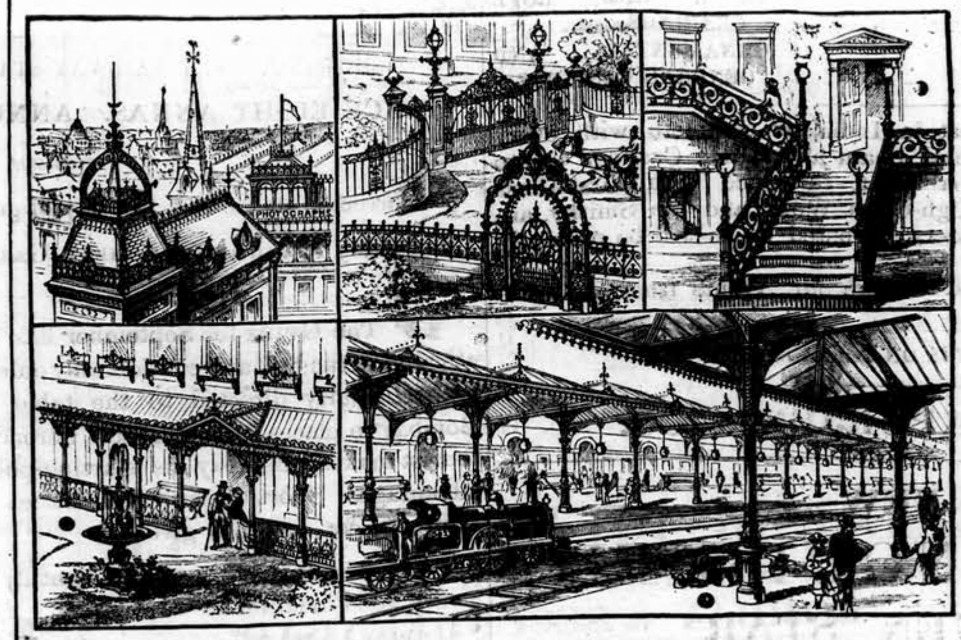

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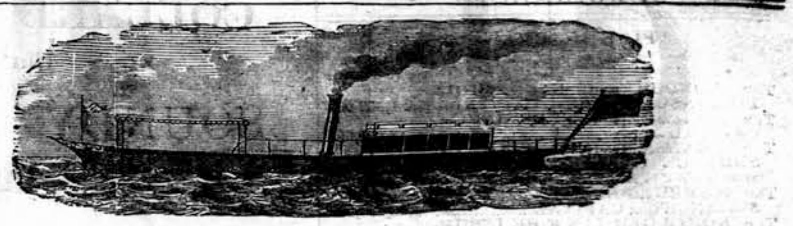

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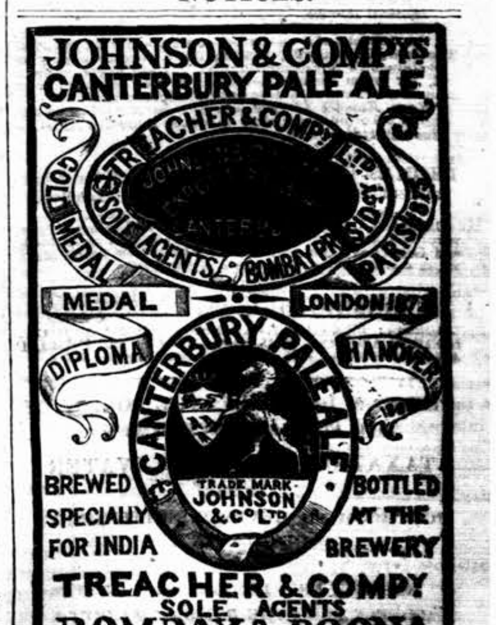

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